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Monday, May 4, 1970
Vaisakha 14, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

मेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 4, 1970/Vaisakha 14, 1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Representations for Increase in Pensions to Government Employees

*1381. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations to increase the pension of those drawing Rs. 200 and over per month;

(b) if so, whether Government have worked out the total amount of additional expenditure that may have to be incurred if an average increase of Rs. 20 per month is given to all pensioners drawing between Rs. 200 and Rs. 400 per month;

(c) whether Government would consider this demand; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A rough estimate places the additional expenditure at about Rs. 75 lakhs per annum.

(c) and (d). It is too soon to consider any enhancement of the benefits announced in recent months.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: पेन्शनरों का सवाल जब भी आता है, सरकार इस प्रकार का जवाब दे कर उसको टालने का प्रयास करती है। जब मंत्री महोदय के अन्दाजे के मुताबिक 200 रुपये से 400 रुपये तक पेन्शन पाने वालों को 20 रुपये प्रति-मास की वृद्धि देने से सरकार को केवल 75 लाख रुपये प्रति-वर्ष का अतिरिक्त खर्च उठाना पड़ेगा, तो फिर सरकार के सामने ऐसा कदम उठाने में क्या परेशानी है, ताकि इन पेन्शनर्ज की कठिनाई को कुछ हद तक दूर किया जा सके?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : पेन्शनरों के बारे में सरकार ने 1943 के पश्चात् बराबर सहानुभूति का रुख अपनाया है। यही वजह है कि 1943, 1945, 1958, 1963 और 1969 में, और इस साल के बजट प्रोपोजल्ज में, उनको इस मामले में सहूलियत दी गई है। जहां तक 200 रुपये तक के पेन्शनर्ज का सम्बन्ध है, उनको सहूलियत दी गई है। 200 रुपये से ऊपर के पेन्शनर्ज के सम्बन्ध में राहत नहीं दी गई है, लेकिन इस साल के बजट प्रोपोजल्ज में एड हाक एडजस्टमेंट करने की कोशिश की गई है, ताकि उनकी पेन्शन भी 220 रुपये हो जाये।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : सवाल 200 रुपये से 400 रुपये तक पेन्शन पाने वालों के सम्बन्ध में हैं।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : 200 रुपये से नीचे की पेन्शन पाने वालों का मामला ज्यादा कठिन था, क्योंकि उनकी एमालमेंट्स बहुत कम थीं। इसलिए ओवर-आल कनसिडरेशन करके उनके मामले पर गौर किया गया था। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उससे ऊपर पेन्शन पाने वालों के बारे में कभी गौर नहीं किया जायेगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह मामला सिर्फ 200 रुपये तक पेन्शन पाने वालों तक क्यों रहा। 400 रुपये पाने वालों के सम्बन्ध में क्या अड़चन है कि सरकार उनके बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं ले सकती है ? क्या सरकार 75 लाख रुपया प्रति-वर्ष नहीं दे सकती है ? 1943 से लेकर 1970 तक सरकार ने पेन्शनरों के लिए क्या किया, उसका हिसाब बताने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है, क्योंकि 1943 से लेकर आज तक रुपये की कीमत कितनी घट गई है, अगर मैं उसका हिसाब रख दूं, तो मंत्री महोदय के लिए कुछ भी कहने को नहीं रह जायेगा। इस वक्त रुपये की कीमत बड़ी मुश्किल से 12 पैसे है। क्या सरकार इस बुनियादी बात पर तत्काल कोई निर्णय लेने के लिए तैयार है कि पेन्शनरों को मिलने वाली पेन्शन के साथ महंगाई भत्ता जोड़ दिया जाये और जैसे-जैसे चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जायें, वैसे-वैसे महंगाई भत्ता जोड़ कर पेन्शन को भी बढ़ाने का इन्तजाम किया जाये और इसके लिए सौ बरस पहले के पेन्शन्ज एक्ट में उचित संशोधन किये जायें ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : महंगाई भत्ते को पेन्शन के साथ जोड़ने के बारे में कई बार गौर किया गया है, लेकिन यह सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि महंगाई भत्ता तो वर्तमान कर्मचारियों को कान्ट्रेक्टुअल आबलिगेशन्ज के आधार पर दिया जाता है...

- - - -

अल आबलिगेशन नहीं है ? क्या वह मेहरबानी है ? मंत्री महोदय ऐसे बात कर रहे हैं, जैसे वह कोई मेहरबानी है। वह मेहरबानी नहीं है। वह भी कान्ट्रेक्टुअल आबलिगेशन है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस समय सरकार को पेन्शनों पर 63.28 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जोर से कह देने से रुपया निकल आता है। यह आसान बात नहीं है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : और इस तरह प्रश्न का उत्तर देने से भी समस्या हल नहीं हो जाती है। जिस तरह कहने से रुपया आयेगा, हम वैसे ही कहने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैंने प्रारम्भ में ही कहा है कि सरकार ने पेन्शनर्ज की स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर समय समय पर उनको रिलीफ दिया है। इसी लिए हाल ही में उनकी पेन्शन में बढ़ोतरी की गई है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि आईन्दा इस विषय पर गौर नहीं किया जायेगा। उनकी कठिनाइयों और सरकार को देने की कैपेसिटी को ध्यान में रख कर हमेशा उनके मामले पर गौर किया गया है और आईन्दा भी किया जायेगा।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am very happy that Mr. George Fernandes has thought of giving pensions to the higher grades of recipients but Sir, I feel that before we do anything for those above Rs. 200 we must think of those below that amount, particularly in the States and under Municipal Corporations. I would like to point out to this Government that since inflation is of their creation, a creation of their own policies, it is the responsibility of the Centre. So I am not going to accept the Minister's reply that it is a matter for the State Governments. I would like the Minister to give us one reason why dearness allowance and pension increase should not be borne by the Centre because the cost of living has increased because of the inflationary policies of

and not a commitment of the States, because pensions have reduced in value because of inflation.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have already replied with regard to the question of dearness allowance. I have nothing more to add.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Why should you not give? That is what I asked.

MR. SPEAKER : Yours was a suggestion only.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have asked why this could not be given by the Centre. It is a Central responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Most of the pensioners are in very old age, having served the Government for long number of years. Since the Government claims to be a socialist Government, it follows that any socialist State has to cater to the social welfare of the people. May I know whether as a social welfare measure or as a socialist measure whether you will increase the emoluments and pensions to a living wage so that the old people who have nothing else to live upon can be helped, because they have served the country when they were able to work, so that they can make both ends meet?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have already said that as far as the pensions are concerned, we have always considered their case with sympathy. We would like not only the pensioners but every section of people to get minimum wage but the question is of the capacity to pay and the economic conditions of the country also and from that point of view I think the Government has been considering this question with all possible sympathy towards the pensioners.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is there possibility of doing it as a socialist measure? You have not answered that.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : 200 रुपये से 400 रुपये तक पेन्शन पाने वालों को ऐवरेज 20 रुपये अतिरिक्त देने के लिए सरकार का सिर्फ 75 लाख रुपया खर्च होगा। जिस आदमी को 200 रुपये की जगह 220 रुपये मिलेंगे, उसके लिए 20 रुपये की कीमत ज्यादा होती है, बनिस्बत उसके, जिसको 400 रुपये की जगह 420 रुपये मिलेंगे। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट इतना तो कर सकती है कि 200 रुपये से 400 रुपये तक पेन्शन पाने वाले सब लोगों को 20 रुपये ज्यादा दिये जायें। सरकार डीयरनेस एलाउंस के अनुपात में न दे, लेकिन अगर सबको ब्लाक इनक्रीज दे दी जाये, तो सबको सुविधा हो जायेगी। क्या गवर्नमेंट ऐसा करने के लिए तैयार है?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is a suggestion given by the hon. Member and the Government would consider it at the appropriate time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister specifically with regard to the two points raised by my hon. friend, Shri Fernandes—his first point was with regard to persons who are getting a pension ranging from Rs. 200 to 400 and his other pertinent question was whether the D. A. will be merged with the pension as 50% or even 100 per cent of the D. A. has already been merged with the pay of Central Government servants.

I want to know from the Minister—since Government is not able to take a decision on their own—whether he will leave it to the wisdom of the Pay Commission by referring the question to the Pay Commission so that they are able to give some concrete suggestions for the implementation of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Here the question is not relating to the Pay Commission but to the increase in pension.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This question is arising out of this question. And so I want to know whether he will refer this question to the Pay Commission.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The case of pensioners has not been specifically referred to the

Pay Commission. But, certainly, the Pay Commission is welcome to consider their points.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We wanted to know whether it will be referred to the Pay Commission. Instead of answering 'Yes' or 'No' the Minister says that the Pay Commission is welcome to consider the points.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The hon. Member must be given a clear reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Let Shri Banerjee put his case.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Government ask the Pay Commission to apply its mind to this?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Pay Commission is to go into the conditions of service and emoluments of the Government Employees. So, this cannot form part of the terms of reference of the Pay Commission specifically. As I have already said, the Pay Commission is welcome to go into their problems.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश में जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं उनके लिए कई जगह पर पेंशन दी जाती है पचास रुपये या इसी तरह से कुछ उनको दिया जाता है, लेकिन यह जब दी जाती है तो उनकी खुद की, उनके भाई की, या लड़के को इनकम देखकर दी जाती है। तो इसी तरह से जो पेंशनर लोग हैं उनके लड़के कमाते हों या और कोई इनकम का जरिया हो उसको देखकर पेंशन देते हैं या वैसे ही उनको पेंशन दी जाती है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think this is a relevant question.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पेंशन बढ़ाने या घटाने का जो प्रश्न है उसीसे संबंधित है। फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को पेंशन देते वक्त उनकी तमाम इनकम देखी जाती है तो वैसे ही इनकी भी देखी जाती है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: If you go by the word 'pension', then you can bring in all the people who are getting pension.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फिर पूछना चाहता हूं कि इनको पेंशन देते वक्त इनकी और इनकम को ख्याल में लेते हैं या नहीं लेते हैं ? वह उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: How can he reply when this question relates to the Government servants only ?

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जितने गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स पेंशन पा रहे हैं यह गवर्नमेंट के लायल सर्वेंट्स रहे हैं और डीवेल्यूएशन के बाद उनके पेंशन की कीमत जो पहले थी वह कम हो गई। तो उस कमी की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार तैयार है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो पूछा जा चुका है। आप थोड़ा सा लेट आए। यह प्रश्न वह पूछ चुके हैं। ......(**व्यवधान**)......How can I allow the questions and their answers to be repeated ?

Construction of Small Houses for Ministers

*1382. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether small houses are likely to be constructed for the Ministers;

(b) if so, whether any plan regarding this has been formulated; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The term "small houses" is vague. What is under consideration is the re-development of large rbungalow plots with flats in multi-storeyed construction.

(b) and (c). The question is still at an early stage of consideration and no details can, therefore, be given.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Do I take it that all these big bungalows with vast land at the disposal of the Ministers right from the Cabinet Minister to the Deputy Minister will be converted into multi-storeyed houses or this will be only for Government employees?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: The re-development of the entire area covered is under consideration. In that, also the question of bungalows of Ministers will be considered. But the facilities necessary, how much should be available to them—all this is being re-examined.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like the Prime Minister to answer this question. There is a fear lurking in our minds that another bungalow is going to be constructed for the Prime Minister; though it is 'a small house' that is mentioned, we would like it to be smaller so that she can hear the demonstrations and slogans.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: But he goes there to congratulate, not to protest.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether this idea of another house for the Prime Minister has been completely dropped in the larger interest of the country as we are in a financial crisis.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): It is necessary for the Prime Minister to have a special kind of house, not necessarily a big house but a house that is constructed from the point of view of the Prime Minister's efficient functioning with adequate office space and so on. There was a plan to construct such a house, not a big house for the Prime Minister's living purposes but one with adjoining space for office and so on. That proposal is there. It is not there for me. It was felt that there should be such a permanent house for all the Prime Ministers.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Janpath was a permanent house.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: If a permanent house was made specifically for the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister cannot change it. There was no such building. At the present moment, it is just a plan. We do not want to give it top priority. But I do think it is essential for the future that there should be one house designated as the Prime Minister's house where heads of states, other visitors, deputations, and delegations are not inconvenienced.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: She has said that she does not want a big house. The previous house in Teen Murti was a three-dimensional house. Is this going to be four dimensional, I do not understand.

MR. SPEAKER: She has said that for herself she does not want a big house.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Prime Minister may have large family in future.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: The question of the small house apart, what costs the exchequer more is the furnishing of the house and providing free water, free electricity, free gardening services and other similar free services. The people's criticism is that the Ministers cost about Rs. 10,000 in the States and about Rs. 20,000 at the Centre.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: These are all accompaniments of a house. So, I wish to know whether the Government will reconsider this question only to provide houses and not allow these free services, so that the huge expenditure can be cut down and the criticism of the public may also be met.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I think that unluckily the most misunderstood person is the Minister, and I want to give to the hon. Member an idea of what a Minister gets. Out of Rs. 2250 that a Cabinet Minister gets, Rs. 600 are deducted by way of income-tax.

(*Interruptions*) I am not grudging Members of Parliament, but Members of Parliament will be good enough to compare a Member of Parliament and a Minister. I would be prepared to accept, if it is possible Rs. 51 per day and Rs. 500 as my salary, if the House is agreeable. I am exchanging salary, not position.

So far as electricity and water are concerned, Members who have been staying in flats and small bungalows know what the charges of electricity in Delhi are compared to Bombay and other places. A voluntary cut has been imposed and the total amount allowed to a Minister is Rs. 200 per month, and each one of us must be paying Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month by way of extra charges for electricity and water.

So far as the third point is concerned, the furniture that is given to the Members and the furniture that is given to the Ministers also may be compared.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : But we are paying over Rs. 30 per month for the furniture.

SHRI HEM BARUA : On a previous occasion it was reported that the Prime Minister had said that the Ministers should live in flats. In that context may I know whether the Minister has shifted to a flat, or whether flats are being constructed for them by now?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As I said, the whole question is under consideration.

श्री रवि राय : प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर तक जितने लोग बंगलों में रह रहे हैं, क्या आप ने कभी इस बात की जांच की है कि जब मंत्री लोग वहां से उठ कर दूसरी जगह जा कर रहेंगे तो इन बंगलों से कितनी जमीन उपलब्ध हो सकेगी ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am getting it examined, how much land can be spared etc. I propose to appoint a committee also to go into this.

श्री रवि राय : कब तक यह सूचना दे सकेंगे ?

श्री के० के० शाह : थोड़ा टाइम तो लगेगा ही ।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Small houses and flats for the Ministers does not mean cheap or economic houses. May I know whether the Government have worked out the maximum limit of expenditure on some small flats for the Ministers ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As I said, the whole question is under consideration.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्रियों के मकानों की बाबत तो यहां पर बहुत चर्चा हुई, लेकिन जो संसद सदस्यों के फ्लैट्स हैं, विशेष कर नार्थ एवेन्यू के फ्लैट्स में सफाई और गन्दगी को दूर करने के लिये जो शिकायतें हैं, वहां की एन्क्वायरी के खिलाफ जो शिकायतें हैं, जैसे समय पर फर्नीचर नहीं मिलता है, और कुछ मांग की जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि यह तो मंत्रियों के लिये है—इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय से भी शिकायत की गई है—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं कि पिछले 12 महीनों में मैंने काफी कोशिश की है । फिर भी यदि कहीं पर शिकायत रह गई है, तो माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना है कि उस ओर मेरा ध्यान खींचे, जो कुछ भी हो सकता है, मैं करूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इसमें पैदा नहीं होता था, फिर भी मैंने इजाजत दे दी । इसलिये अब इसको आगे मत ले जाइये ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी एक ऐसा सवाल यहां पर किया गया

कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिये एक बड़ा मकान बनने वाला है.........

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा नहीं कहा है ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिये बड़े मकान की जरूरत है । लोग जब उन से मिलने के लिये जाते हैं, तो खड़े रहना पड़ता है, वहां बैठने तक के लिये जगह नहीं होती । प्राइम मिनिस्टर को अपने खुद के लिये बड़े मकान की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन जो लोग वहां जाते हैं उनके लिये जगह की जरूरत है । अभी परसों अपोजीशन के दो एम०पीज वहां गये थे, उन्होंने खुद कहा कि यहां बैठने के लिये भी जगह नहीं है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिये बड़ा मकान चाहिये । प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खुद के लिये तो दो-तीन रूम्ज ही चाहियें, लेकिन आफिस के लोगों के लिये, दूसरे कामों के लिये बड़े मकान की जरूरत है—क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को ऐसा महसूस होता है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने अभी बताया ही है ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर तो आना ही चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये, मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । जो प्रश्न एक दफा पहले हो चुका है, जिसका जवाब आ चुका है, उसको दोबारा दोहराना नहीं चाहिये । अगर आप यहां ध्यान से बैठा करें तो मेरी मुश्किल हल हो जाय ।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही छोटा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं । प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिये जो मकान बनाया जा रहा है, उस पर कितने खर्चे का अनुमान है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : अभी तो वह शुरू ही नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : कुछ अनुमान तो होगा ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जैसा मैंने अभी कहा था—अभी कोई मकान नहीं बनाया जा रहा है, कोई प्लान भी नहीं बना है । जैसा हमारे दोस्त श्री तुलशीदास जाधव ने कहा है, कि प्रधान मंत्री के व्यक्ति के लिये नहीं, बल्कि जो लोग उनसे मिलने आते हैं, जो दफ्तर उनके साथ काम करता है, उनकी सुविधा के लिये खास मकान होना चाहिए, ऐसी आवश्यकता महसूस की गई है । लेकिन अभी इस पर कोई कार्यवाही शुरू नहीं हुई है और न ही इसको कोई प्रायोरिटी दी जा रही है ।

Responsibility in respect of Utilisation of Vacant Lands in Delhi

*1383. SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that there is a lot of overlapping between Land and Development Office of the Department of Works, Hou,ing and Urban Development and the Delhi Development Authority in respect of utilisation of vacant lands in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to transfer the open lands now under Land and Developmen: Office to D. D. A. for development purposes ; and

(c) if so, whether orders to that intent have been issued and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir ; they deal with different aspects of land administration and utilisation.

(b) No, Sir ; Government are agreeable to the transfer of such lands selectively for approved uses.

(c) Orders are issued in each case after consideration on merits.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह मिसलीडिंग है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि जिस समय पिछला मेट्रोपालिटन ऐक्ट पास हुआ था तो उसके मुताबिक लैंड ऐन्ड डेवलपमेंट आफिस को दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में दिया जाना था ? क्या यह भी सत्य नहीं है कि उसके पहले जब चीफ मिनिस्टर हुआ करते थे तब भी लैंड ऐन्ड डेवलपमेंट आफिस दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन हुआ करता था। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सब जो ओवरलैंपिंग है इसको देखते हुये इस सारे मामले को दिल्ली प्रशासन या डी० डी० ए० को देने में आपको क्या आपत्ति है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : मैंने बताया कि हमारी जो खुद की कालोनीज हैं, गवर्नमेन्ट की जरूरियात के लिये जितना लैंड चाहिये उतना हम अपने पास रखते हैं, बाकी हम नहीं रखते हैं। इस सिलसिले में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी :

> "....150 plots of land which were in our occupation and which were occupied by squatters may be handed over to them. On a scrutiny it was found that 32 plots were handed over for the present and those were physically made over to the DDA for management. Out of the 73 plots which are partly in rehabilitation colonies and partly in government colonies, the rehabilitation plots have not yet been transferred to the control of the Land and Development Officer. It has been proposed that subsequent to the transfer of rehabilitation plots some of them would be utilized to make up the existing deficiency in the service colonies."

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि उस समय जो प्लाट दिये गए थे दिल्ली कारपोरेशन के नक्शों के मुताबिक मकान बनाने के लिए उसके बाई लाज अब बदले हुए हैं, अब अधिक एरिया कवर किया जा सकता है लेकिन जब उस नक्शे के मुताबिक मकान बनाते हैं तो लैंड ऐन्ड डेवलपमेन्ट आफिस सैंकड़ों रुपए के चार्जेज मांगता है कि वह तो पुराना प्लान था और नया प्लान बन गया है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लैन्ड ऐन्ड डेवलपमेन्ट आफिस अपने प्लाट्स पर, जो दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के आज बाई लाज हैं उनके नक्शों के मुताबिक मकान बनाने की इजाजत देगा और उसके लिये कोई अधिक चार्जेज और अधिक लीज चार्ज नहीं करेगा ?

श्री के० के० शाह : जैसा मैंने बताया 32 प्लाट्स दिये गए। हमारी जरूरियात और उनकी जरूरियात, दोनों को देख कर तय किया जायगा।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मंत्री महोदय ने सवाल समझा नहीं। लैन्ड ऐन्ड डेवलपमेन्ट आफिस के पास 32 प्लाट्स ही नहीं हैं, हजारों प्लाट्स हैं जिनको दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ट्रान्सफर करना चाहिये था। जो पहले मकान बने उस समय दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन 56 परसेन्ट एरिया कवर करने की इजाजत देती थी लेकिन अब वह 66 परसेन्ट एरिया कवर करने की इजाजत देती है लेकिन जब उसके मुताबिक कवर करते हैं तो लैन्ड ऐन्ड डेवलपमेन्ट आफिस उनसे हजारों रुपये का खर्चा मांगता है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लैन्ड ऐन्ड डेवलपमेन्ट आफिस दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के बाई लाज के मुताबिक अपने प्लाट्स पर लोगों को मकान बनाने की इजाजत देगा और उसके लिये कोई नयी लीज और नये चार्जेज नहीं मांगेगा ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: This covers two questions. One is the question of the terms of the lease on which a private person or somebody else has been allowed to occupy it. The other is the question of regulations of the Corporation. The two are different issues. There is no overlapping. Now the terms on which the rent has been fixed, which has to be revised after thirty years or so, that is based upon what area will be allowed or will be utilized for construction. If there is a change in the use, say from residential to commercial, then certainly I am entitled to charge more. Now, there are regulations of the corporation both for residential and commercial areas. If you change the use you are not complying with the regulations of the corporation.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: You are mixing up the two issues. Previously under the lease terms the corporation allowed 56 per cent. Now the Corporation allows 66 per cent. Why should they charge more?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I have made it clear that previously under the terms it was 56 per cent. Then the charges were levied on the basis of what area would be allowed for construction. Now you are making it 66 per cent. Therefore, more area is available for construction. I do not understand why the government should lose.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: From time to time government have allotted land to individuals and co-operatives. May I know on how many occasions co-operatives have been given land and on what basis? May I know why the M. P's co-operative have been denied this? What are the reasons?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I have not got the figures here. But here I want to reply to this question so that my hon. friends may not misunderstand. First of all, M. P.s co-operative is not co-operative of only M. Ps. There are outsiders also in it. Therefore, it is wrong to call it an M. Ps. co-operative.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: It was started by M. Ps.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I am giving the facts. Secondly, this co-operative was allotted land in Shahdra. Unfortunately, this co-operative refused to accept this land. Is it our fault?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I want to know whether there is overlapping between these two organisations or not. I want also the Minister to make this position clear whether it is a fact that the Minister is pleading with the DDA for allowing the M. Ps. to jump the queue and give them some special concessions to build houses in some M. P. colony here. If the M. Ps. want to build houses, why should they not come through the normal co-operatives, the usual method for allotment of land? Why are these special concessions being given to the M. Ps. because of which all over the country it is being mentioned as if the M. Ps. are taking some special advantage of their position. Let us know what is the position and what is the Government doing in the matter?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I have been very clear in dealing with this question. I have put the M. Ps. in the middle income group, that is to say, income upto Rs. 18,000, and they are given a plot of 200 sq. yards and that too on condition that they will construct houses in two years and vacate the houses which they are now occupying. This helps me to reduce the pressure on the buildings that I have got in my possession. There is no objection to treating them as middle class except that they have to accept this condition and that they have not to stand in queue. Otherwise, they are treated like others.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, he has not clarified the position. A controversy is going on and there are comments in the press. We want to know what is the actual position, whether the M. Ps. are being given any special concession in the matter of jumping the queue. If so, government is doing something which is objectionable and is not acceptable to the M. Ps. Let him make the position clear.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question was about overlapping of power between various

authorities and the question of allotment of land to M. Ps. has crept in. A number of M. Ps. have already approached me in this connection. I think that question should be replied to in detail at some other time. Let them give notice of a question. I am sorry, I cannot allow it on this question.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: That will mean that the matter will be hanging fire for some time.

MR. SPEAKER: Let some hon. Member give specific notice of a question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I am sure the Minister will not accept it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, why do you not ask the Minister to make a statement on the question?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Since it applies to M. Ps. I do not want any misunderstanding. It is true that there was a demand that M. Ps. should be given some land...... (*interruptions*) It arose because the land which was given to the M. Ps' co-operative at Shahdra was not found suitable by them. Incidentally, that co-operative consisted of outsiders also, not M. Ps. alone. They have got this land not out of turn but in turn.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, you should please ask him to make a statement on this question.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the Minister not to take this opportunity to make that statement. Let him make a statement some other time. There is a lot of controversy about the allotment of land to M. Ps. That is not fair to us. The position should be made very clear in this House, whether we as members of this House are demanding something special or only what the ordinary people are asking. That position should be made very clear.

Oral Contraceptive Pill

*1384. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that research is in progress on oral contraceptive pill;

(b) if so, the results so far obtained; and

(c) by what time the contraceptive pill is likely to be prepared and offered to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes. Research on various types of oral contraceptive pills is already in progress at various places in the country. This is primarily being carried out under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research and Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow.

(b) The different kinds of research being carried out are:

(i) Post-coital pill is being investigated by the Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow. This is still in the experimental stage with animals.

(ii) Once a month pill. Research is about to be undertaken on women by the Indian Council Medical Research at different centres in the country. The animal experimental stage is over. However, this study will take sometime before the results can be evaluated.

(iii) An indigenous preparation which is offered in the form of a powder is being tried by the Indian Council Medical Research and this is to be taken 2 or 3 days a month. The non-toxic angle has been cleared, the animal experimental stage being over. It is now planned to initiate trials on the women.

(c) As the research being done on different kinds of pills is in a very elementary stage, it is not known as to when such oral contraceptive pills would be prepared and offered to the public in our country.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He has not said whether it is 'male' or 'female'.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said once a month and not once a session.

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि ऐक्सपेरीमेंटल स्टेज पर है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐक्सपेरीमेंटल स्टेज के क्या रिजल्ट्स निकले हैं और कब तक वास्तव में यह पिल्स औरतों पर ट्राई की जायेगी ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: There are two things. The imported pill is already available on payment. What we are now interested in is the indigenously manufactured pill. It may take one or two years before the available material could be transferred.

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : जैसा कि अभी बताया कि ट्रायल्स शुरू होने व ले हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो पिल्स बनाई जायेगी, इनका औरतों की हैल्थ पर क्या असर पड़ेगा इसका असेसमेंट किया गया है ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: No, Sir.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Some time back it was said that those who observed family planning rules will be presented a transistor. I want to know how many you have given the transistor and how many have actually observed family planning.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: We have distributed transistors through industrial concerns for sterilisation.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: This Government is going in for all sorts of contraceptives out of which some have obviously failed. In my own constituency a woman wearing a loop gave birth to a child and the child was called 'Loopika' I would like to ask the Minister whether the Government is going in for these new contraceptives and inventions and whether Government are aware of a very strong school of medical opinion that contraceptives pills cause cancer.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: From the available data it is clear that the case of 'Loopika' is not even one to five thousand. May be there is an exception in his constituency. As regards the second question in U. K. a commission was asked to enquire into it and it submitted a report to the House of Commons which shows that the incidence of cancer is highly exaggerated and it is quite harmless.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is interesting how he bypassed the loop.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आज तक जितने भी प्रशिक्षण या अनुसन्धान किये गये सब औरतों पर किये जा रहे हैं। क्या कोई ऐसी गोलियां बनायी जायेंगी जिनका आदमियों पर अनुसंधान किया जायगा और सबसे पहले मंत्रियों पर किया जायगा ? इस बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: The research on oral contraceptives is really meant for women and not for men.

MR. SPEAKER: But he is interested in his own self.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सरकार निरोध की गोलियां बनाती है, एटम बम पर ध्यान नहीं देती, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने गोलियों के बारे में या जो बर्थ रोक रहे हैं उसकी कौस्ट इफेक्टिवनैस मालूम की है कि बर्थ को रोकने के लिये कितना सरकार का पैसा खर्च हुआ है ? अगर मालूम की है तो क्या है, और उसका कितना खर्चा आया है ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: I am afraid, the Ministry has not done a study of the cost effectiveness of oral contraceptives.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, निरोधक गोलियों और परिवार नियोजन का उद्देश्य यह है कि हमारी जन संख्या अधिक न

हो और लोगों का स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक रहे। अब तक कोई इस प्रकार का उपाय नहीं किया गया, और न प्रचार ही किया गया, कि लोगों में सद्विचार और संयम का प्रचार किया जाय यदि इसके साथ साथ आप यह भी करेंगे तो स्वाभाविक रूप से जनसंख्या कम हो सकती है। तो क्या सरकार इसके लिये विचार करेगी कि सद्विचार और संयम का भी प्रचार लोगों में किया जाय और इसके लिये एक अलग से विभाग खोला जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें दवाई का प्रश्न है। यह सवाल इसमें कहां आता है।

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : Government has no objection to following the hon. Member's suggestion by those who want to follow the rhythm method or moral restraint method or brahmacharya. They are welcome to do so.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : आप एक विभाग सद्विचार और संयम का प्रचार करने के लिये भी इसके साथ साथ खोलिये।

Installation of Computer for Detection of Cancer

*1385 SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chicago University has developed a computer which will detect growth of cancer in human bodies ;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision to instal such computers in important hospitals in the country where more than 2 lakhs persons die every year of cancer ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) There was a Press Report to this effect.

(b) and (c). In view of the meagre resources available and urgent need to spend money on the control; prevention and treatment of several common diseases which afflict our population, the question of installation of such computers in our hospitals has not been considered.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : By and large in respect of every important matter there is hardly any research activity in our country. May I know the expenditure on research activity carried out by public and private institutions with regard to detection and treatment of cancer in India ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : We have several institutes in the country, three of them being prominent ones, where the ordinary conventional methods of detecting cancer are carried out. Unfortunately, the question is based on computerisation of detection as has been introduced in the University of Chicago. We examined it from the available evidence and found it an extremely expensive and very sophisticated method which cannot possibly be undertaken in our country. Therefore, the conventional methods, which may not possibly be hundred per cent accurate, are being carried out in our country.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is the amount anticipated to be spent during the Fourth Plan on these conventional methods of detecting cancer ; has any provision been made ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : We have a total allotment for hospital expenditure and not of a particular item devoted to a particular subject. If the hon. Member wants, we can get the figure.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is the plan ? How much do you propose to spend on conventional research ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to it.

Incidence of Direct and Indirect Taxes

*1386. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concession has been made as to the present apportionment of Direct and Indirect Tax burden per thousand of population in the urban and rural areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the latest estimate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Attention of the hon'ble Member is invited to the Finance Ministry's study on the Incidence of indirect taxation for 1963-64 which was circulated to Parliament in December, 1969. According to that study, the monthly tax payment per thousand of population worked out to Rs. 5,800 for the urban households and Rs. 2000 for the rural households. No comparable study of the incidence of direct taxation has been undertaken, the reason being the absence of data on income distribution by size.

The choice between different forms of taxation concerns both the central and state governments, and at the time of the formulation of the Central budget, the existing tax incidence as well as the effects of the proposed increases in taxes and expenditures are duly taken into account.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: May I know whether it is a fact that the distribution of tax-burden between the rural population and the urban population is very inequitable in so far as it is for heavier on a small number of urban population and much less on a large number of rural population. They have to pay comparatively a very high amount of taxes. Has any assessment been made, the reasons therefor and any steps taken to fill up the gap?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: With regard to the incidence, *per capita* monthly tax payment has been worked out Rs. 5.8 for the urban household and is nearly three times the *per capita* monthly tax payment of Rs. 2 estimated for the rural household. For every thousand population, the monthly burden of indirect taxes would work out to Rs. 5,800 for the urban household and Rs. 2,000 for the rural household, the reason being that as far as the urban sector is concerned, the most of the direct taxes that the urban sector has to pay as compared to the incidence of direct taxation in the rural areas is comparatively less.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त: मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि अगर करसपौंडिग एमेनिटीज का हिसाब लगाया जाय तो यह इंसिडेंस आफ डायरेक्ट ऍंड इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा हमारे देश में है? करसपौंडिग एमेनिटीज हमारे देश में सरकार की तरफ से बहुत कम मिलती है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, वह सन् 1963-64 के दिये हैं। अभी सात साल हो गये और उस अर्से में ज्यादा टैक्सेज बढ़े हैं। क्या सरकार इस प्रकार से ऐक्सपर्ट्स के जरिये से इस बात का ज्ञान करेगी—या इस चीज को मालूम करेगी कि आज स्थिति क्या है और दूसरे देशों में क्या है? किसी प्रकार से ढंग से इसका एक साइंटिफिक ऐनालिसिस करने के लिये ऐक्सपर्ट्स की कमेटी बनायेगी?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: जहां तक 1969-70 के इंसिडेंस का ताल्लुक है 8.9 रुपया अरबन हाउसहोल्ड्स का है और 3.3 रुपया रूरल हाउसहोल्ड्स का है। जहां तक डायरेक्ट और इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज के इंसिडेंस के परसेन्टेज का ताल्लुक है और देशों की तुलना में यह कहना गलत है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर वह ज्यादा है क्योंकि उदाहरण के तौर पर 3-4 देशों के 1967 के आंकड़े इस बारे में मै बताने की चेष्टा करूंगा। फ्रांस में उदाहरण के तौर पर कुल मिला कर 25.3 है, 7.4 डाइरेक्ट टैक्स है और 17.9 इनडाइरेक्ट का है। इसी प्रकार से जहां तक आयरलैन्ड का ताल्लुक है टोटल 28.5 है जिसमें डाइरेक्ट 11.0 है और 17.5 इनडाइरेक्ट का है। नीदर लैण्ड्स में

टोटल 29.4 है जिसमें 17.4 डाइरेक्ट का है और 12.0 इनडाइरेक्ट का है। अब इसके मुकाबले में हमारा 2.8 और 9.6 है ......(व्यवधान)

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : करसपौंडिंग एमेनिटीज वहां बहुत हैं जबकि आपके यहां कुछ नहीं हैं। आप तो पीने का पानी तक नहीं देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वैश्चन।

Scheme to Convert Oil and Natural Gas Commission into Autonomous Unit

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*1388. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:
SHRI R. K. BIRLA:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to convert the Oil and Natural Gas Commission into an autonomous unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the proposal will be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission, which is a statutory body set up under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959 (Central Act 43 of 1959), is already an autonomous public sector enterprise, and as such the question of converting it into an autonomous unit does not arise.

उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिये वैकल्पिक कच्चा माल

*1389. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिये वैकल्पिक कच्चे माल का पता लगाने के लिए नियुक्त की गई समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये प्रतिवेदन का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर सरकार क्या कार्यक्रम बना रही है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Committee constituted to study the Techno economic aspect of using different feedstocks for the new fertilizer projects is still continuing its studies.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या दुनिया के और मुल्कों के तजुर्बे के हिसाब से पूरे क्रूड आयल को हम फर्टिलाइजर्स बनाने के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं ? अब जो स्टडी आप कर रहे हैं कुछ नतीजों पर आप पहुंचे, फर्टिलाइजर्स की शोर्टेज को दूर करने के लिये जो एक बड़ा प्रोग्राम आप बनाने जा रहे हैं, कोई थोड़ा बहुत नतीजा आपने निकाला होगा और जो फीडस्टाक आपने चौथी योजना के लिए और 5वीं के लिए दिया हो, वह भी बतला दीजिए ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: About the study team, the study team has been constituted and that study team has held only one meeting so far. They have not completed the study and submitted a report. As regards the other feedstock, we are utilising and propose to utilise in our country natural gas, naphtha, fuel oil, LSHS, HSHS, coke-oven gas, Electrolytic hydrogen and lignite. These are the feedstocks which are being used here in the country. For example naptha which is used as feedstock for fertiliser production is nearly 60% of the total feedstock that has been used in the fertiliser production.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, अब नाफ्ता की इतनी अधिक शौर्टेज है कि आयन्दा फटिलाइजर के लिए बतौर फीडस्टौक मयस्सर होगा नहीं और ऐमोनिया जो आप इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं वह बड़ा कोस्टली पड़ेगा । दूसरों के हाथों में फटिलाइजर्स फैक्टरियां चली जायेंगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसा बेसिक फीडस्टाक आप इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं या पूरे क्रूड आयल पर बेस करके हम फटिलाइजर्स फैक्टरियां बनायेंगे ? क्या ऐसे किसी नतीजे पर आप अभी तक नहीं पहुंच पाये हैं ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: That is the reason why a study team has been constituted. I have just now submitted that the Study Team has not yet completed its study.

AN HON. MEMBER: How long will it take?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: It will take a little more time. The Study Team was required to submit its report within a period of four months. They have not yet been able to complete their study. I hope they will be able to complete their report within four or five months' time.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: The hon. Member knows is that sometime back the Mithapur project was denied facilities to import ammonia. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any public sector undertaking has been allowed to import ammonia in order to manufacture fertiliser and what is the justification for allowing it to import ammonia?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a separate question.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As I have been submitting quite often in the House, about the Mithapuar fertiliser project a revised proposal has been submitted by the promoters of the project, *viz.*, the Tatas and it is under consideration.

As regards the import of ammonia, the matter is still under negotiation. No final decision has yet been taken to import ammonia. Supposing finally it is decided to import ammonia, it will be used in the expansion of the existing plant at Trombay and also the second stage of Cochin fertiliser expansion will be based on imported ammonia.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The fertiliser prices in India, we all know, are exorbitantly high compared to the prices in many other countries, even under-developed countries like ours. And the progress is so slow that I don't know when we are going to be in a self-sufficient position and in a position to supply the farmers at a cheaper rate all the fertilisers that they want. In view of that I would like to know whether the Government would try to expedite this Committee's work and also ask them to bear in mind the cost factor when they make their recommendations.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Yes, Sir.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: May I know Sir, that due to the shortage of naphtha and also due to the shortage of crude for producing naphtha in Gujarat and also due to the worldwide shortage of sulphur and shortage of sulphur in India, whether Government will be indicating to the committee to go into the special aspect of these two? Minus these two raw materials what will be the basic materials on which the newproposals can be taken up?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I might mention for the information of the hon. Member the terms of reference of the committee.

MR. SPEAKER: You may lay it on the Table.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: It a is a short one, Sir. I will read it.

The terms of reference shall be:

(i) To assess the requirements of feedstocks for the new fertilizer plants which may be set up in the country in the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan periods having regard to the requirements of fertilizer as envisaged during these periods.

(ii) In the context of the likely shortage of indigenous petroleum feedstocks, to study the possibility of using alternative feedstocks in the new fertilizer projects and thier relative economics with reference to location, product pattern, marketability, etc.

(iii) To recommend such measures as may be necessary to increase indigenous availability of feedstocks having regard to (i) and (ii) above.

(iv) Arising out of (i), (ii) and (iii) above, to make necessary recommendations.

The terms of reference are most comprehensive and the point made by the hon. Member Shri Manubhai Patel will be taken into consideration by the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Set-back to Off-shore Drilling in Gulf of Cambay

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S. N. Q. No. 27. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the offshore drilling in the Gulf of Cambay has suffered a set-back;

(b) if so, whether it is due to some unexpected defective machinery and other factors connected thereto; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to ake to remove these difficulties in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The set-back in drilling has not been due to defective machinery but to leakage of drilling mud into the sea and the resultant loss of mud circulation.

(c) Various measures are being taken by the technical experts of the ONGC to deal with the troubles that have been encountered in the present off-shore drilling. It is hoped that the experience thus gathered will help in avoiding such difficulties in future.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : पहले इस कुएं से इस मानसून तक 1500 से 2000 मीटर तक तेल निकालने का टार्गेट था, अभी केवल 100 मीटर में तेल निकला है। अगर इसी स्पीड से काम चलता रहा तो मानसून तक केवल 500 या 600 मीटर में तेल निकलेगा। इसका कारण जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि मशीन खराब हो गई, नहीं था। जो टरवाइन है वह खराब हो गया है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि जिस रशियन एक्सपर्ट्स के जरिए से आपने डिजाइन और टेकनालोजी वगैरह ली थी उनको इसका कुछ तजुर्बा नहीं है इसी से सारी गड़बड़ी हुई है। रशियन लोग ट्रायल ऐंड एरर बेसिस पर हिन्दुस्तान की कास्ट पर सब कुछ कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब आपने रशियन ड्राइंग्स और टेकनालोजी ली थी तब क्या आपने यह मालूम कर लिया था कि रशियन्स को इस प्रकार की पानी की ड्रिलिंग का कभी एक्स्पीरिएंस हुआ है या नहीं? अगर हुआ है तो कहां कहां हुआ है? साथ ही इतने दिन तक यह बन्द रहा तो इससे टोटल कितना नुकसान हुआ? आप ने उनसे कोई परफार्मेंस गारेन्टी ली थी या नहीं? अगर नहीं ली थी तो क्यों नहीं ली थी?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Answering the last question first I may mention for the hon. Member's information that the drilling is actually being done not by somebody else but by us. That is, ONGC is doing it departmentally of course with the technical assistance from the USSR. The question was raised....

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is no performance guarantee.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: There is no question of performance guarantee involved in this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is not possible.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The question was raised about the experience that Russians have got. I may mention for the information of the hon. Member that Russians have got expertise and competence so far drilling in the shallow water is concerned. They have done quite a lot of exploratory work in the Caspian Sea. As regards the other point concerning the estimated loss it is very difficult to say what is likely to be the estimated loss since the trouble started.

The trouble which the hon. Member referred to has been mentioned in my reply which I have already given. The estimate of expenditure to be incurred on off-shore drilling operations during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as follows:

1969-70	Rs. 126.85 lakhs.
1970-71	,, 145.90 ,,
Total	,, 272.75 ,,

It was not Rs. 4 crores. Actually, the amount that has been expended is not known to us at present. What happened actually was that on the 25th March, 1970 while drilling with the pit of 12¼" was in progress at the depth of 63 metres, mud loss occurred for the first time. Since then repeated efforts have been made for the prevention of the loss by putting cement blocks thereby reducing the specific gravity of the mud etc. However, the effort did not succeed in stopping the mud loss permanently. Temporary relief was obtained now and then. During this period when the mud loss was prevented, drilling was carried on. While drilling was carried out, mud has escaped into sea mainly through the loose formation of the sea-bed which exists underneath the shoe of the false conductor. A reference was made to a turbine. It is not actually the turbine. What happened actually was that there is a big rotary platform and from there upto the bed of the sea is a false conductor. What is called 'false conductor' is a pipe down below which has got to be taken to the solid rock formation. The mud is used for the purpose of drilling. It acts as a sort of grease or lubricant for drilling.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : जो रशियन ड्राइंग्स और डिजाइन्स लिये गये वह ज्यादातर पोलिटिकल प्रेशर से लिये गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि रशियन टेकनालोजी जानने वाले सिर्फ उसी वक्त तक की टेकनालोजी जानते हैं जब तक समुद्र का पानी शांत रहता है। स्टार्म के वक्त की टेकनालोजी वह नहीं जानते ? अगर यह सही है तो आप ने उनसे क्यों लिया ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि डीप वाटर्स की ड्रिलिंग की कोई व्यवस्था अब तक नहीं हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके पास किन-किन कम्पनियों के आफर आये हैं और आपने उनसे कोई परफार्मेंस गारेन्टी ली या नहीं ? उनकी प्रेजेन्ट पोजीशन क्या है। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा वह 1972 तक ड्रिलिंग करना शुरू करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो टार्गेट्स हैं क्या सरकार उनको पूरा कर लेगी ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Answering the first part of the question concerning the Russian technology, a reference was made to the pressure. I say that there was no pressure at all. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY: He can either admit of pressure or seepage. He cannot have both ways.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: There was no pressure or no seepage.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: How can drilling work be done without pressure.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Russian technicians have been helping us since 1963 to 1968 in carrying out the exploratory work and as a result of these efforts, these structures had been discovered and delineated on the ground. Before that, when some help from some other countries was sought, we were informed of no possibilities of oil being found. But it was with the assistance of the Russians that we succeeded in getting these structures and so, to say that there was some pressure is a fantastic lie. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Sir, the word 'lie' is unparliamentary. He should withdraw it.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: If I have used the word 'lie' I withdraw that word.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरा दूसरा सवाल था कि डीप वाटर ड्रिलिंग की क्या पोशीजन है ? क्या आपने परफार्मेंस गारेन्टी ली थी ?

MR. SPEAKER: The shorter the reply the lesser the trouble.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Lie is a lie; lie cannot be fantastic.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As regards the second part of the question, I should say that since 1967 we have received a number of proposals from various foreign companies for the purpose of deep-water drilling. The proposals put together can be classified into three categories: one is for joint venture; another is for contract drilling and the third is to help us on the basis of assisted ownership. These proposals have been considered in the context of certain recommendations made by a firm of consultants appointed by us. They are the International Management and Engineering Group. In the context of the recommendations made by that firm, we have already taken a decision to the effect that this operation will be done by the ONGC departmentally on the basis of assisted owner operation.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : सरकार को जो रूस या अमरीका का दलाल कहते हैं वे यही लोग हैं जो स्वयं दलाल हैं। इस तरह की बातें कहने की एक परम्परा सी पड़ गई है। सरकार को नीचा दिखाने के लिए कहा जाता है कि तुम रूस के या अमरीका के दलाल हो। यह गलत बात है—

एक माननीय सदस्य : गुलामी करो उनकी।

श्री सीता राम केसरी : गुलामी तो आप करते हैं। हम तो आजादी का आनन्द लेते हैं। (**इंटरप्शंज**) टाटा, बिड़ला इत्यादि हमारे दोस्त हैं तो क्या आपके दुश्मन हैं ? रात को आप जाकर उनके साथ खाना खाते हो, इसको हम खूब अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। (**इंटरप्शंज**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न करें।

श्री सीता राम केसरी : खम्बात की खाड़ी में जो इतनी बड़ी क्षति हुई है मशीनरी वगैरह के कारण उसके पीछे क्या कोई सैबोटेज की बात तो नहीं है ? पब्लिक सेक्टर को टारपीडो करने के लिए किसी प्रकार के षड्यंत्र की बू तो सरकार को नहीं मिली ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: There is no such attempt.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Offshore drilling is a highly technical job. Three drilling platforms elsewhere in the world had capsized previously which means that unless the collaborators are technically highly competent, the consequence would be that the drilling platform in Cambay may also capsize. Therefore, what is the basis of selection of collaborators? Will there be a performance guarantee and a penalty clause in the agreement so that we do not find that the platforms raised collapses and there is another setback to the project? Also by what date will drilling commence with full force?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: There are two different things. There is nothing wrong with the platform which stands there like a solid rock. What I have mentioned in my main reply was that there is a mud loss on account of which difficulties have arisen.

As for the schedule, I may mention that the setback is that we are behind schedule by about 4 weeks or about 688 metres. Drilling should have been upto 800 metres; actual drilling has been upto 112 metres. The experts there are trying to sort it out. As soon as the difficulties are overcome, drilling would be continued. I am quite confident that our efforts will be attended with success in the project.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Are Government changing the collaborators?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: There is no collaborator; we are doing it ourselves.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कितने दिनों में हमारा अपना नो हाऊ इस काम को कर सकेगा और विदेशों पर निर्भर रहना छोड़ देंगे। हम पांच करोड़ रुपया लगा देने के बाद इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचते हैं कि इसमें कहीं न कहीं कोई कमी रह गई है, डिफेक्ट रह गया है। हमारे देहरादून में भी ऐसा ही हुआ है। चार करोड़ खर्च करने के बाद एक्सपैरिमेंट फेल हो गया। दूसरे लोगों पर निर्भर रहने के बजाए क्या सरकार यह बता सकती है कि हमारे इंजीनियर्ज और हमारा अपना नो हाऊ, हमारे अपने एक्सपर्ट्स इस काम को खुद कब तक कर सकेंगे?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As a matter of fact the platform was fabricated by one engineering company of Bhavanagar. The name of the company is Alcock Ashdown. It is an Indian engineering firm. The platforms were taken by our engineers and technicians and fixed up in the place where actually the drilling is going on. The original designs were taken from the Russians and they had sent four experts. The operations are actually being carried on by our own people. The Manager is I. P. Koushik, who has got about eleven years experience at various projects in Gujarat.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I congratulate the Government for the bold step that they have taken in asking our ONGC men to do this off-shore drilling. Even if it means incurring a small loss or initial difficulty, I should say that it is a step in the right direction and in the national interests. But, before accepting the Russian design and starting the drilling operations on the basis of that, may I know whether they took the opinion of the experts of different foreign companies who have acquired experience in doing similar work, and if so, what was their opinion, if not whether they will now take their opinion.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: It is not a question of obtaining any opinion from any body. As I said, the Russians have been associated with us since 1963 to 1968 for carrying on geological, geophysical and seismic work in connection with oil exploration. We also know that the Russians have got expertise and competence in this line. We sent our engineers for the purpose of getting trained in the Caspian Sea where drilling operations are performed from such platforms. Their technical assistance has been there right from the beginning, and this is nothing but a continuation of that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Request made by Indian Sugar Mills Association to Grant Increased Cash and Credit Limits to Sugar Factories

*1387. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association has requested the Government to prevail upon commercial banks to grant increased cash and credit limits to sugar factories without delay;

(b) whether Government are aware that in view of the anticipated record sugar production during the year 1969-70 season and a large carry over of stocks from the previous year the

credit needs of factories are considerably higher; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from the Indian Sugar Mills Association for increased bank finance to sugar factories and reduction of margin on bank advances against free sugar. Government is also aware that the credit needs of sugar factories are higher this year.

The Reserve Bank has not fixed any overall ceiling for advances to be granted by scheduled commercial banks against sugar nor has any minimum margin been stipulated in respect of sugar stocks held by manufacturers in their factories or mills premises and on which excise duty has not been paid. The Indian Sugar Mills Association has been apprised of this position by the Reserve Bank.

Credit facilities are being provided on merits by the banks to the extent feasible for meeting the genuine working capital needs of sugar factories. The margin against free sugar is determined by the banks on the basis of their assessment of the market conditions. The Reserve Bank is keeping the credit requirements of sugar industry under constant review and will take such steps as may be necessary and feasible.

दिल्ली में कैंसर केन्द्र

*1390. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में न तो कोई कैंसर केन्द्र है और न ही कैंसर के रोग का पता लगाने, उसका इलाज करने तथा इस सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान करने को कोई व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) दिल्ली में कैंसर के निदान, उपचार और अनुसंधान की सुविधायें निम्नलिखित संस्थानों में मौजूद हैं :

(i) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली ।

(ii) लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज, नई दिल्ली ।

(iii) मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज, नई दिल्ली ।

इनके अतिरिक्त दिल्ली में सफदरजंग, विलिंग्डन, हिन्दूराव और नार्दन रेलवे सेंट्रल अस्पतालों में कैंसर के रोगियों के लिये विशेष पलंगों की व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) और (ग) . ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Payment of Income Tax by Kapadia Bros., Bombay

*1391. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income Tax payable by each brother of M/s Kapadia Brothers, Bombay, year-wise, during the last 3 years;

(b) the actual realisation of tax in each case;

(c) whether during a raid conducted by the investigating agencies of the Finance Ministry on the premises and offices under the control

of this family, a lot of unaccounted money has been found;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what follow-up action, if any has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e). The Income-tax Department searched the office and factory premises of M/s Maganlal Chhaganlal (P) Ltd. The residences of the Directors were also searched. A large number of account books and documents were seized. Even before the scrutiny of the documents seized, the company and members of the Kapadia family made disclosures. The documents on scrutiny did not reveal concealed income exceeding the amounts disclosed. Last year further information of tax evasion was received. The cases of this group were, therefore, centralised for a coordinated and thorough probe by the Income-tax authorities.

Statement

The tax payable and the tax paid by the five Kapadia brothers in respect of the assessments completed during the last three years are as under:

1. *Shri Maganlal Chhaganlal Kapadia*

	Tax payable Rs.	*Tax paid* Rs.
Assessment year 1965-66	2,844	2,844
Assessment year 1966-67	2,642	2,642
Assessment year 1967-68	868	868
Assessment year 1968-69	2,553	753

2. *Shri Popatlal Chhaganlal Kapadia*

No assessment was completed during the last three years.

3. *Mohanlal Chhaganlal Kapadia*

Assessment year 1968-69	6,344	2,068
Assessment year 1969-70	5,711	2,068

4. *Laljibhai Chhaganlal Kapadia*

Assessment year 1966-67	22,765	10,230
Assessment year 1968-69	112	Nil

5. *Shri Nimjibhai Chhaganlal Kapadia*

No assessments were completed during the last three years.

Payment of Loans to Delhi Municipal Corporation

*1392. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stopped the payment of loans to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the implementation of slum clearance schemes and thus bringing all the improvement work to a stand still;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any negotiations are going on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SRAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Memorandum submitted by Jan Sangh deputation to the Prime Minister Re. Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

*1393. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum regarding the rise in prices of essential commodities was submitted to the Prime Minister by the Jan

Sangh deputation on behalf of the citizens of Delhi on the 5th April, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reactions of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Memorandum referred to the rise in prices of essential commodities consequent on the levies proposed in the Budget and sought the withdrawal of the proposed taxes. The need for and the policy underlying mobilisation of resources have been explained in the Prime Minister's Budget Speech.

Shortage of Compounders in C. G. H. S. Dispensaries, Delhi

*1394. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is shortage of compounders in the Central Government Health Service Scheme Dispensaries in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure recruitment of compounders in these dispensaries ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Out of a total of 189 posts of Pharmacists sanctioned for Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries in Delhi, only 13 posts are vacant at present due to general shortage of qualified Pharmacists. Steps are however being taken to recruit qualified Pharmacists to fill in the vacant posts as early as possible.

High Rate of Deaths due to Cancer

*1395. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 200,000 people in India die of cancer every year ;

(b) if so, whether the death rate of India due to Cancer is highest in the world ; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken to open medical facilities to cure the disease in India to avoid or check the high death rate in cancer ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) There are no accurate statistics available on the incidence of Cancer. However, according to the report of the Cancer Committee (1966) about 2,00,000 persons die annually of Cancer in India.

(b) No accurate information is available.

(c) Government is encouraging research in the causation and treatment of Cancer in Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad and Calcutta. The effort is towards a better understanding of the Epidemiology, Histopathology, Immunology and early diagnosis of the disease. Most of the large hospitals in the country have facilities for treatment of all types of Cancers.

Arrears of Income-tax

*1396. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4439 on the 30th March, 1970 regarding the arrears of Income-tax above Rs. 5 lakhs and state :

(a) the causes responsible for the accumulation of arrears ;

(b) whether responsibility for such accumulation has been or is being fixed on the officers; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure speedy realisation of the whole arrear demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The requisite information is given in statement 'A' placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3390/70].

(b) and (c). As the accumulation of arrears is due to the reasons stated in reply to part (a) of the question, which are beyond the control of any individual officer, the question of fixing responsibility on officers does not arise.

(d) The requisite information is given in Statement 'B' placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3390/70].

बिड़ला हाउस, नई दिल्ली, में नया निर्माण

*1397. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिड़ला हाउस का नाम बदलकर 'गांधी बलिदान स्थल' रखने के सरकार के निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने उपरोक्त हाउस में नया निर्माण करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यह योजना किसने बनाई है ; और

(ग) क्या गांधी बलिदान स्थल पर नया निर्माण करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाते समय सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखेगी कि निर्माण इस ढंग का होना चाहिए कि साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों को इससे शिक्षा मिल सके ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी नहीं। खेद है कि बिड़ला बन्धुओं द्वारा किये गये प्रस्ताव पर निर्णय नहीं किया जा सका। तब तक नाम बदलने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जब अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा सभी पहलुओं का ध्यान रखा जायेगा।

Permission to use Regional Languages by Banks while dealing with Customers

*1398. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the banks have been permitted to use regional languages in their dealings with the customers ;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the directives given to the banks will be laid on the Table ; and

(c) whether Postal Savings Bank would also be directed to use Regional languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Banks do not require the permission of Government or of the Reserve Bank to use regional languages in their dealings with customers. Although no direction has been issued to the banks in this regard, they have been made aware of the importance of developing a positive attitude towards using Hindi and the regional languages in their day to day transactions with the public. They have also been advised to give wide publicity to various schemes in those languages. Many banks have already printed various forms and schemes in Hindi and regional languages.

(c) It has been directed by the P and T Board that forms required for use in the Post Office Savings Bank by members of the public should be printed in Hindi and English and the regional language if it is different from Hindi.

Setting up of Ore-based Industries by N. M. D. C. during Fourth Plan

*1399. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation has drawn up any scheme to put up some ore-based industries in the Fourth plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the N. M. D. C. has finalised to put up two pelletising plants out of the iron ore dust ;

(d) if so, the cost of such projects and their places of location and employment to be created ; and

(e) whether any financial help is given to persons to put up such industries, if so the nature and method of giving such aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The National Mineral Development Corporation have presently the following iron ore projects the construction of which is in progress.

(i) Development of mine at Deposit No. 5, Bailadila, in Madhya Pradesh State at a cost of Rs. 38 crores with a capacity of 4 million tonnes of lump ore per annum.

(ii) Development of a mine at Donimalai in Mysore State at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.5 crores for the production of 4 million tonnes of run-of-mine ore per annum.

(iii) Expansion of the existing Kiriburu mines involving an additional outlay of Rs. 11.8 crores for producing five million tonnes of run-of-mine ore per annum.

The National Mineral Development Corporation has also taken up techno-economic feasibility studies for exploitation of the iron ore deposits at Kudremukh, Mysore and for pelletisation plants based on iron ore fines and blue dust in Donimalai and Bailadila areas.

(c) and (d). The feasibility study on the pelletisation plant at Donimalai has recently been completed by National Mineral Development Corporation's consultants, while a similar study in respect of Bailadila is still in progress. The information about the capital cost of the projects, its location, employment potential etc. will be available, when the detailed project reports are prepared. This will be taken up after an investment decision on the establishment of the plants have been taken after the examination of the feasibility reports.

(e) No direct financial assistance by Government is available for the development of iron ore mines or setting up of pelletisation plants.

Export of Diesel Oil

*1400. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state whether the Oil Companies have been asked to export diesel oil and whether some incentives have been announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) . Yes, Sir.

धार्मिक संस्थाओं द्वारा परिवार नियोजन का विरोध किये जाने का प्रयत्न

*1401. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण,

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ धार्मिक संस्थाएं देश में परिवार नियोजन का विरोध कर रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयास किया है कि उक्त संस्थाओं द्वारा परिवार नियोजन का विरोध किये जाने से उनके अनुयाइयों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). सिद्धान्त रूप में कोई भी धार्मिक संस्था परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के विरुद्ध नहीं है, यद्यपि व्यक्तिगत रूप में कुछ धार्मिक नेताओं ने और एक राजनीतिक दल के प्रतिनिधियों ने कार्यक्रम के प्रतिकूल विचार व्यक्त किए हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) . परिवार नियोजन के विभिन्न तरीकों को अपनाने वालों पर देश के विभिन्न भागों में किये गये कुछ विश्लेषक अध्ययनों से पता चलता है कि सभी समुदायों ने लगभग अपनी जनसंख्या के अनुरूप ही परिवार नियोजन को अपनाया है ।

Orders placed by I. O. C. with Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal for Supply of Oil Barrels

*1402. SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of orders placed by the Indian Oil Corporation on Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal for supply of oil barrels to the former against steel supplied by the latter during 1968, 1969 and till date during 1970 ;

(b) how much freight has been paid by the Indian Oil Corporation for supply of oil barrels by Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal at Bombay ; and

(c) the reasons for placing orders on Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal when sufficient orders were outstanding on Bombay Fabricators ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Indian Oil Corporation is placing orders for Barrels on the Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal, in terms of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in paragraph 2.44 of their 85th Report presented to the Parliament on 24th April, 1969. It is considered that the disclosure of the information asked for in the question would be prejudicial to Indian Oil Corporation's commercial interests.

Service Conditions of Employees of Bombay, Hyderabad and Calcutta Mints

*1403. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Bombay, Hyderabad and Calcutta Mint's serve under the Ministry of Finance ;

(b) if so, whether the service conditions and benefits regarding overtime works are same for the employees working in these three centres ;

(c) if not, the main points and reasons for discrimination ; and

(d) whether Government will take steps to remove such discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are two categories of employees in the Mints--industrial and non-

industrial. The conditions of service and entitlement to overtime for the industrial employees are the same in all the three Mints. The conditions of service of various categories of non-industrial employees are also the same. In the matter of overtime allowance also there is no difference in the case of the non-industrial employees whose hours of work and holidays are the same as industrial employees and whose presence is necessary throughout for the efficient working of industrial employees. In the case of the remaining non-industrial employees, however, while the entitlement to overtime allowance for work beyond 48 hours a week is at the single rate of emoluments according to the Government orders applicable to all the three Mints, such employees in the Bombay Mint, have become entitled to overtime allowance at the double rate by virtue of the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act. There is no such provision in the corresponding State Legislation in the States in which the other two mints are situated.

(d) The question whether this should be regarded as a discrimination and if so how it should be dealt with is presently under the consideration of Government.

Simplification of procedure for Grant of House Building Advance

*1404. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will withdraw certain restrictive conditions such as houses built on housing loans must not be let out etc.;

(b) whether the interest rate on housing loans very often proves oppressive on account of paucity of building materials and therefore a forced prolonged building schedule; if so, whether the interest rate will be modified to the advantage of low and middle income groups; and

(c) whether time consuming red-tapism in reaching the loan to the applicant has been taken note of and whether any simplification of the process is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The following three of the social housing schemes introduced by this Ministry provide for the grant of loans to individuals for the construction of their own houses. The position in regard to letting out on rent of houses constructed under these three schemes is as follows :

(i) *Village Housing Projects Scheme :* The Scheme does not contain any restrictive provision in view of the fact that there is not much scope for renting out accommodation in rural areas.

(ii) *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme :* The loanee may let out a portion of his house if he himself is residing in it. Letting out of the entire house is permissible only if the loanee has to leave town to take up residence elsewhere due to the exigencies of service, profession or business.

(iii) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme :* The loanee is at present not permitted to let out any portion of his house constructed with loan assistance under the scheme. However, the question of extending facilities similar to those available under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme to beneficiaries under this Scheme also has been taken up for examination.

(b) These Schemes, though introduced by this Ministry, are implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territories. The Schemes are financed from loans advanced by the Central Government/ the Life Insurance Corporation to the State Governments and Union Territories. These Governments charge from the borrowers an additional ½% over and above the rate of interest payable by them to the Central Government and L.I.C. (*i. e.* 5¾% and 6½% respecti-

vely) to cover administrative expenditure. These rates are much lower than the rates at which individual borrowers can raise long term loans for house building from the market.

(c) The various social housing schemes are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories who are competent to frame rules and procedures for the purpose. They have been advised from time to time to simplify the rules and procedures to avoid hardship to the beneficiaries, consistent with the safeguarding of Government interests.

Assistance to various Institutions by U.S. Embassy in India

*1405. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. S. Embassy has consulted Government about the assistance given by it to any institution in India ;

(b) if so, which are the institutions, other than the Social Welfare Organisations, that have received this assistance for the last three years ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that this money comes from P. L. 480 funds and if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The U. S. Government has given financial assistance to certain medical and educational institutions in India for their development and expansion. In all such cases, the U. S. Government obtains the prior approval of the Government of India before authorising the assistance, which comes from the portion of P L 480 funds which is earmarked for U. S. uses in India. A statement showing the institutions which have received assistance in the last three years is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the names of the institutions which have received development assistance from the U.S. since 1967

Name of the institution	*Amount of assistance authorised. (Rs. crores)*
1. Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi :	0.60
2. Christian Medical Colllege & Hospital, Ludhiana :	0.34
3. St. John's Medical College & Hospital, Bangalore :	4.89
4. Greighton Freeman Christian Hospital, Vrindaban :	0.32
5. Mercy Hospital, Jamshedpur :	0.14
6. Rajendra Memorial Research Institute, Patna :	0.50
7. Rural Electrification Corporation :	21.00*

*First two instalments against a total grant of Rs. 105 crores sanctioned by the US for the Rural Electrification Corporation.

दिल्ली और राजस्थान के चलचित्र डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों द्वारा आयकर की अदायगी

*1406. **श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान और दिल्ली के उन चलचित्र डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों के नाम क्या हैं जो आयकर के रूप में पचास हजार रुपयों से एक लाख रुपयों तक की धनराशि अदा करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह शिकायत मिली है कि कुल समय से वे आयकर की चोरी करते आ रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम

क्या हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली और राजस्थान के जो फिल्म वितरक पचास हजार रुपये से लेकर एक लाख रुपये तक आयकर देते हैं, उनके संबंध में मांगी गई सूचना को इकट्ठा करने के लिये कर-निर्धारण के बहुत सारे रिकार्ड की छानबीन करनी पड़ेगी, जिसमें बहुत-सा समय और श्रम लगेगा। यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी विशेष फिल्म वितरक अथवा वितरकों के संबंध में सूचना चाहते हों तो वह दी जा सकेगी।

Medical Colleges in Delhi

*1407. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI T. P. SHAH :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Medical Colleges in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) the total number of seats available in these colleges and the basis for admission of students therein with details of reservation of quota, if any, for any special class or category ;

(c) the dates when the admission starts in each of these Medical Colleges ;

(d) whether the present number of seats available in these Colleges is considered sufficient to meet the growing demand of the students residing in the Delhi Territory ; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to increase the number of the existing seats in each of these Colleges or propose to start a new Medical College to meet the demand ; and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Three.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3391/70].

(d) and (e). According to the norm accepted for starting new Medical Colleges, that is, one College for 5 million of population, the number of Medical Colleges and seats provided is considered adequate in the Union Territory of Delhi. During the IV Plan period Delhi Administration proposes to further raise the number of seats in Maulana Azad Medical College to 150.

Castor Seeds Cure for Rheumatism

*1408. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the "Times of India" (Delhi) dated the 10th April, 1970 with the Heading "Castor seeds cure for rheumatism" ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to have medicine prepared and tested under the supervision of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). In the course of 10 years, it is claimed that only eight cases of Rheumatism were treated. Unless further details are available, it will not be possible to undertake clinical trials.

Increase in Prices of Houses built for Low Income group by DDA

*1409. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA ; Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of houses built by Delhi Development Authority for low income group are to be increased from Rs. 15,500/- to Rs. 18,000/-.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government propose to stop the auction of lands, which is increasing the concentration of land in the hands of a few people and Exploitation by the D. D. A. of the land hunger in Delhi ; and

(d) whether Government propose to sell the plots of land of eighty square yards and hundred square yards at cheap rates by draw of lots and abandon the practice of selling big plots of land by auction ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi already provides that developed plots, measuring upto 125 sq. yds. and upto 200 sq. yds., will be allotted by draw of lots and at pre-determined rates to persons in the low and middle income groups respectively. Bigger plots are, however, auctioned. Auctions do not result in the concentration of land in the hands of a few people or exploitation by the Delhi Development Authority because the bidder at the auction has to give a declaration to the effect that he or she or any of his/her dependent relations, including unmarried childern, do not own, in full or in part, on free-hold or leasehold basis, any residential plot or house in the urban areas of Delhi, New Delhi or Delhi Cantonment.

Amount spent by State Bank and Nationalised Banks on Advertisements

*1410. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the State Bank during the last year and by Nationalised Banks during the last six months on advertisements ;

(b) whether the amount is related as a percentage to the share capital or the business of the Banks ;

(c) if not, how it is determined for the year ;

(d) who makes the choice of the advertisers and whether there are any common guidelines ; and

(e) why the guidelines of Government advertisement not made common to Banks and all other public sector enterprises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) During the year 1969, the State Bank of India spent Rs. 16.93 lakhs on advertisements in newspapers, periodicals, souvenirs etc. Information available shows that between the 19th July and 31st December, 1969 the fourteen nationalised banks spent Rs. 56.36 lakhs on advertisements.

(b) and (c). The expenditure on advertisement is not related to the share capital of the banks. It is determined by the individual managements of the banks generally with reference to the business growth of the bank, branch expansion, popularisation of new schemes, etc.

(d) Presumably the reference is to the media of advertisements. The managements of the banks make the choice of the media for advertisements taking into account *inter alia* the extent of its circulation, the area served, type of readership etc.

(e) The Coordination Committee of the Public Sector Banks will be requested to consider the question of adopting the guidelines.

Foreign Exchange for Shooting of Films Abroad

8308. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the procedure under which foreign exchange is released to Indian film producers for shooting pictures on foreign locations;

(b) what penal steps are taken if the film producer fails to repatriate the amount guaranteed by him and after what period are such steps taken;

(c) the names of the producers against whom penal steps have been taken with the amount of penalty levied with shortfall of repatriation amount in each case during the last three years; and

(d) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange of Rs. 80,000/- was released in favour of R. K. Films, Bombay, to pay Miss Riabinkina, a Soviet artist, and if so, the specific reasons for throwing away this money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The procedure at present is that in those cases where Government are satisfied that there is need for location shooting abroad, the Reserve Bank are advised to provide the necessary foreign exchange facilities. These facilities are provided on condition that the producer undertakes to repatriate to India foreign exchange equal to four times the amount of foreign exchange released for location shooting abroad and twice the cost of to-and-fro passage and freight. Suitable bonds and bank guarantees are also taken towards fulfilment of this undertaking. The period within which foreign exchange has to be repatriated is stipulated at the time of release of foreign exchange.

(c) Information in this respect is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir. Foreign exchange of Rs. 80,000/- was released in favour of R. K. Films, Bombay, for payment against Miss Riabinkina's engagement in the film 'MERA NAAM JOKER'. This release was permitted adopting the criteria for release of foreign exchange for location shooting abroad and with the same guarantees etc.

Khetri Copper Project

8309. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:
SHRI NANJA GOWDER:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the mine shafts had entered a "geological fault" zone recently in the Khetri Copper Project;

(b) if so, when and the extent of damage;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Khetri management refused to allow the Indian engineers to set it right and insisted on their French collaborators, calling their American expert from U. S. post-haste;

(d) if so, the name of the American expert called and the cost of his expert advice; and

(e) the reasons why the advice and help of Skilled Indians is ignored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). In September, 1969, the Production Shaft of Khetri Copper Project encountered a major fault zone. It was anticipated that the fault would continue downward to the area where the bottom crusher station was to be located. There was no damage to the shaft due to encountering of the fault. However, the progress of Shaft sinking was slowed down because due to weak ground, full scale blasting could not be carried out.

(c) and (d). In November, 1969, a team of of Indian experts was appointed to investigate the matter and suggest alternative site for the location of the crusher station. An expert, Mr. J. Edmonds, of M/s. Western Knapp

Engineering Company, who are consultants to the Project, was called to assist the technical team in selecting an alternative site for the crusher station and advise on the design changes that may become necessary following the change in the location of the crusher station. Mr. J. Edmonds was associated with the Indian Team of experts and they, after a joint inspection of the fault area on 22nd November, 1969, recommended. Investigations of the proposed area through an exploratory, drift so as to ensure that the crusher station is located in the fault free zone. M/s. Western Knapp Engineering Company are one of the consultants for Khetri Copper Project. The experts of the French Group, who are the main consultants to the Project, visit Khetri for discussions and settlement of various matters, every half year. The American expert is also normally associated with these discussions. The American expert was in any case to come to Khetri during discussions with the French consultants in January, 1970. But he was called earlier so that the benefit of his advice could be available when the problems arising out of the fault location were being examined by Indian Engineers. An expenditure of about Rs. 34,000 including air travel was incurred on the visit of American expert. As the presence of American expert in November, 1969 was utilised for resolving several outstanding technical matters, his visit again at the time of the visit of the French experts in January, 1970 became unnecessary and the amount spent could not therefore be considered as an extra expenditure.

(e) Since the Indian Engineers were fully associated in solving the problem of fault zone, the question of ignoring the advice and help of skilled Indians being ignored, does not arise.

Prefabricated Houses Built by Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi

8310. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement by the Chief Executive Councillor of New Delhi, dated the 4th April 1970 in which he says that the houses built by the Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi were found defective and undurable ;

(b) if so, the reaction thereto ;

(c) the number of prefabricated houses built in the past 2 years by the Hindustan Housing Factory with average cost per house and the total amount spent so far ;

(d) the steps taken to improve the quality of the houses built by the Hindustan Housing Factory ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The houses built by the Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd ; are not defective nor non-durable. The factory received a large number of orders for prefabricated houses from various Government Departments and they still continue to receive substantial orders for such houses. No substantial defects have hitherto been pointed out ; in some cases, there were complaints about the flush shutters of doors which in no way affect the structural soundness and durability of the buildings. The defective shutters were replaced and other minor defects attended to as and when they were brought to the Factory's notice.

(c) Details of prefabricated houses built by the Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd., during the last two years are furnished in the statement attached.

(d) steps are constantly being taken by the company to further improve the quality of the houses built by them.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

No. of houses built during the last 2 years	Average cost per house	Total cost
(i) 1504 houses built under the Slum Clearance and Jhuggi Jhonpari Schemes	Rs. 4,620/-	Rs. 69,48,480/-
(ii) 248 quarters under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	Rs. 15,344/-	Rs. 38,05,312/-
	Total :	Rs. 1,07,53,792/-

Use of Anti Rabies Vaccine in Public

8311. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an improved anti-rabies vaccine developed by the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor has been introduced to the public for the first time in the country ; and

(b) if so, the salient feature of the vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The antirabies vaccine till now in use was a 5 percent suspension of rabies fixed virus infected sheep brain tissue in which the virus was rendered a virulent by phenol. It has been found that when a new inactivating agent, betapropiolactone, is used instead of phenol, the potency of the vaccine is considerably improved and that the dosage of vaccine administered could be reduced. Based on studies in experimental animals during the past 4 years, the dosage of vaccine employed in human treatment has been reduced. Patients who were receiving 10 ml. or 5 ml. of phenolized antirabies vaccine, received 4 ml. or 2 ml. respectively of the improved vaccine.

In view of the reduced dosage the reactions are much less. Further the administration of smaller doses is a great relief to the patients.

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बड़े तथा लघु उद्योगों को दिया गया ऋण

8312. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1969-70 में भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बड़े तथा लघु उद्योगों को कितना ऋण दिया है ;

(ख) उक्त वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी समितियों को कितना ऋण दिया गया है ; और

(ग) उक्त वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बड़े तथा लघु उद्योगों ने कितना धन मांगा था और उनको वास्तव में कितना धन दिया गया ?

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). कुछ नहीं ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा निर्धन बुनकरों को विद्युत चालित करघे खरीदने के लिये ऋण

8313. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को यह अनुदेश दिये हैं कि निर्धन बुनकरों की वित्तीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनको विद्युत चालित करघे खरीदने के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर ऋण दिये जाएं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने अनुमानतः कितना धन ऋण के रूप में दिये जाने के लिये बैंकों को अनुदेश दिये हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में उन बैंकों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने ऋण दिये हैं और एक विद्युत-चालित करघा खरीदने के लिये कितना ऋण दिया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के नाम इस प्रकार के कोई अनुदेश जारी नहीं किये हैं कि वे गरीब जुलाहों को बड़े पैमाने पर ऋण दें। किन्तु उन्हें यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे छोटे ऋण-कर्ताओं को उदार शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता दें। बैंकों ने, इस परामर्श का अनुसरण करते हुए, लघु उद्योगों, छोटे कारीगरों आदि को ऋण संबंधी सुविधाएं देने के लिये योजनाएं तैयार की हैं। इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत गरीब जुलाहे भी बिजली से चलने वाले करघे खरीदने के लिये ऋण चुकाने की अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार, ऋण संबंधी सुविधाएं प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

(ग) इस संबंध में सूचना अभी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

500 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय वाली आवास योजना बनाना

8314. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने एक आवास योजना बनाई है जिस पर प्रति वर्ष 500 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में व्यय करने के लिये कोई अलग धन राशि नियत की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (घ). देश में आवास और नगर-विकास की गतिविधि को तीव्र करने के लिये लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपये को एक आवर्तन निधि बनाने के एक प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है। इस निधि के कई वर्षों की अवधि में बनने की आशा है तथा इसका संचालन नई स्थापित की हुई आवास और नगर विकास वित्त निगम द्वारा किया जायेगा। राज्यवार कोई निधियां निर्धारित नहीं की जा रही हैं। समय-समय पर दी जाने वाली वस्तुतः राशि, निगम द्वारा कुल संग्रहीत राशि तथा विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा बनाई गई योजनाओं के स्वरूप पर निर्भर करेगी।

देश में बिना डाक्टरों के चलने वाले अस्पताल/ औषधालय

8315. **श्री जागेश्वर यादव :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में ऐसे कितने अस्पताल/ औषधालय कार्य कर रहे हैं जिनमें किसी डाक्टर की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है और क्या 1970-71 में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुधार होने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Accommodation for Public Undertakings in Delhi

8316. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :
DR. P. MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the Central Government public undertakings which are maintaining offices, guest houses etc. in South Delhi localities ;

(b) the details of the accommodation occupied by them and the rent paid by each undertaking with the names of the landlords ;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to build multi-storeyed office building to accommodate all these offices under a single roof in a central place ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The names of the Central Government public enterprises which hired private accommodation in New Delhi and the rent payable by them during 1968 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3392/70]. Information regarding the details of the accommodation occupied by these undertakings and the names of the landlords of the rented buildings is not readily available. The work involved in the collection of the material is not expected to be commensurate with the expected results.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal under consideration to build a multi-storeyed building to accommodate the offices of all the Central Government public enterprises.

Staff to Check Smuggling at Ports

8317. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of staff deployed at various Ports and Harbours in the country for checking smuggling at the Customs/Vigilance point ;

(b) the number of employees at Cochin Port at present ;

(c) the method of recruitment ; and

(d) whether the local people are favoured for these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Nylon Yarn

8318. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and locations of nylon yarn manufacturing units of various deniers in the country with installed capacity of each, capital invested in each unit and names of two top directors of each unit ;

(b) the annual production of each unit during the last three years and its value in rupees ;

(c) the expected production in the next two years in quantity and value, unit-wise ;

(d) the reasons why full installed capacity is not permitted to be produced ; and

(e) the amount and value of nylon yarn exported annually during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3393/70].

(d) All the units are producing to full capacity taking into account start up dates and initial operating difficulties in the case of plants commissioned very recently.

(e) There have been no exports of nylon yarn during the past three years.

Saving of Foreign Exchange by Enforcing Price cut in Crude Imports

8319. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) how much foreign exchange has been saved annually by enforcing a price cut in crude of foreign-owned refineries ;

(b) the reasons why this cut was not enforced in previous years ; and

(c) the exact rates at which various refineries in India import crude at the moment, refinery-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) About Rs. 5.44 crores per annum as a result of recent reductions in prices.

(b) Such reductions or discounts were being obtained since June, 1960, and increased over the years from time to time. The recent cut was necessitated due to further reductions in the world market prices of Middle East crudes.

(c) The c.i.f., prices at which crude oil was imported during February, 1970 were as under :

	Rs./Tonne
Burmah-Shell Refinery	81.24
Esso Refinery	80.07
Caltex Refinery	92.05
Cochin Refinery	84.08
Madras Refinery	101.78

Replacement of Administrators by Technocrats in CPWD and Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development

8320. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the administrators in C. P. W. D. and in the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development are proposed to be replaced by technocrafts ;

(b) if so, the time by which it would be done ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Some Service Associations of the CPWD have suggested that the posts of Director of Administration and Dy. Directors of Administration in the CPWD and Deputy Secretary (Works) and Joint Secretary (Works) in the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development should be filled by the appointment of Engineers only. No decision in the matter has so far been taken.

(b) This will depend on the decision to be taken by the Government on the proposal and no forecast on this is possible.

(c) Does not arise.

Filling up of Vacancies from Sectional Officers to Superintending Engineers in C. P. W. D.

8321. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that panels for filling up vacancies from the Sectional Officers to Superintending Engineers in C. P. W. D. are not prepared in advance for filling up vacancies whenever they arise; and

(b) if so, the number of vacancies available in all categories as on the Ist May 1970 and the reasons for not preparing the panels in advance and filling up vacancies then and there so as to absorb as much unemployed Engineers as possible?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. Panels are generally prepared in advance and are at present available for Asstt. Engineers (Civil), Asstt. Engineers (Elect.), Executive Engineers (Civil) and Superintending Engineer (Elect.) Panels for Executive Engineers (Elect.) and Superintending Engineers (Civil) are under preparation.

(b) Does not arise except in the case of Executive Engineers (Elect.) and Superintending Engineers (Civil). The vacancy position in these grades as on 1-5-70 is as follows:

Executive Engineer (Elect.)	1
Supdt. Engineer (Civil)	2

Action for preparation of panels in these grades had been initiated well in advance but they could not be ready due to certain unforeseen reasons.

Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi

8322. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the insanitary conditions in the Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no arrangement for drinking water within the premises of the hospital as well as in the rooms of the patients with the result that the guardians of the children have to face great hardship at night without water;

(c) whether it is further a fact that there is no lavatory arrangements inside the hospital and the guardians of the children have to go out in the open on the road; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to remove these difficulties of the patients and their guardians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Government are aware of the condition of this Hospital which is considered satisfactory.

(b) to (d). Arrangements for serving cool water exist in the Outpatients' Department. Due to intermittent water supply, some difficulty is, however, being experienced. A hand pump has already been installed. Two water tanks and one booster pump for the top floor at the Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital have been sanctioned. The work is in progress and it is expected that it will be completed soon. There are two lavatories for the use of mothers of the patients. Work on construction of more lavatories and bath rooms is proposed to be taken up during 1970-71 and with these additions the position will improve.

Defence Orders Placed on Private Sector

8323. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of defence orders placed during

the last three years with private sector and for which items; and

(b) whether the performance of the private sector in this respect has been satisfactory in terms of quality and timings of delivery?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Two statements showing the value of orders placed by the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals and the Department of Defence Supplies, during the last three years with the private sector, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT—3394/70].

(b) Yes, Sir; the performance of the private sector has been generally satisfactory.

Refugees From West Pakistan in Delhi to be Rehabilitated under Gadgil Assurance

8324. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees from West Pakistan in Delhi who have still to be rehabilitated in terms of Gadgil Assurances; and

(b) the steps being taken to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). 5251 persons have filed their claims for relief under the Gadgil Assurances. Twelve persons on land under the administrative control of the Land and Development Officer have been found eligible and necessary action is being taken to rehabilitate them. In the case of the others, who are squatting on land under the control of the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, their applications are under scrutiny and further action to give them relief will be taken, after their eligibility has been established.

Sale and Popularisation of Consumption of Fertilizers in East U. P.

8335. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken up by Government to push up the sale of fertilizers produced at Gorakhpur unit of Fertilizers Corporation of India and to popularise consumption among the peasants in the eastern district of U. P.; and

(b) the number of demonstrations given by the mobile soil testing machine in testing soil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) So far Gorakhpur Unit has been selling fertilisers primarily through the Apex Institutions *i. e.* Agricultural Supply Organisation, U. P. Co-operative Federation Ltd. and U. P. Co-op. Cane Union Federation Ltd. Recently, steps have been taken to appoint private dealers and at present the number of wholsale dealers is 60 each of whom have on an average 6 retailers. The Apex Institutions are given one month's credit and dealers are being put in touch with the Nationalised Banks to obtain credit. The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. have both sales and promotion staff to push up sales and also give advisory services to the farmers. Field Demonstrations, Farmers Days including Farmers Training and Group Discussions, Dealers Training, Film Shows, Exhibitions and distribution of literature are organised with the close cooperation of the State Agriculture Department to popularise the sale of Urea.

(b) A mobile soil testing van has been procured by Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. during April, 1970 which has started analysing samples. It has a capacity of analysing 100 samples per day. It is proposed to analyse about 30,000 samples during 1970-71.

Charges of Corruption against Officers of Enforcement Directorate

8326. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two officers of the Enforcement Directorate of the Government of India were arrested on the 12th January, 1970 on a charge of corruption;

(b) if so, the main charges against them; and

(c) whether his Ministry has examined these charges and, if so, the action taken against these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A charge sheet under section 161 IPC, Sections 5 (2), 5 (1) (c) & (d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, and Sections 384/109 IPC was filed in the Court of Special Judge, Bombay against two officers of the Enforcement Directorate, Bombay, on 29th December, 1969. The Court issued bailable warrants of arrest on the basis of the C.B.I. charge-sheet and the same were executed on 11th February, 1970.

(b) The main allegation which arises out of a search conducted by the Enforcement Directorate in 1964 is that the two officers accepted illegal gratification for hushing up offences under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(c) The Director of Enforcement had examined the charges and issued necessary sanction for the prosecution of the above two officers after which the Central Bureau of Investigation filed the charge sheet in the Court. These two officers have been placed under suspension.

Air Agreement Between India and Italy

8327. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Air agreement has been signed between India and Italy in the matter of exemption of the two countries from paying double Income-tax; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Agreement, which was signed on 3.2.1970, will come into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification which has yet to take place.

(b) Under the Agreement each contracting State will exempt from its tax, retrospectively from 1960, the income arising in it to an enterprise of the other contracting State from the operation of aircraft in international traffic. 'Notes' exchanged between the two signatories, which form a part of the agreement, further provide that taxes paid by Air India in Italy and Alitalia in India in respect of income relating to any assessment year for which they are exempt under the provisions of the Agreement are to be refunded to each on application to be made within a period of six months from the date of coming into force of the Agreement.

फोर्ड फाउंडेशन तथा एशिया फाउंडेशन के आमंत्रण पर अमरीका भेजे गये अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन

8328. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फोर्ड फाउंडेशन अथवा एशिया फाऊंडेशन के आमंत्रण पर अमरीका भेजे गये केन्द्रीय सरकार के गैर-तकनीकी उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन का ब्योरा क्या है यद्यपि यह सुविदित है कि नौकरशाही प्रणाली के अमरीका में कायम किये जाने से काफी समय पहले इसे भारत में कायम किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन अधिकारियों के अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनों तथा तत्सम्बन्धी कार्य की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखेगी ;

(ग) इनमें से कितने अधिकारियों को

परिवार सहित अमरीका आने के लिये आमंत्रित किया गया था ;

(घ) उक्त प्रत्येक अधिकारी कितने समय वहां रहा तथा फोर्ड फाऊंडेशन तथा एशिया फाउंडशन द्वारा इनके वहां पर ठहरने के दौरान इन्हें दी गई सुविधाओं का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ङ) उनकी अमरीका यात्रा से सरकार को किन विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विशेष लाभ हुआ है ; और

(च) उनके अमरीका में ठहरे रहने तक उनके मासिक वेतनों का कैसे भुगतान किया जाता रहा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि इस संबंध में किसी समय-सीमा या किसी विशिष्ट कार्यक्षेत्र का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है, इस लिये इन अध्ययनों का, समस्त ब्योरा इकट्ठा करने में काफी समय लगेगा और इस पर बहुत परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा जो इससे निकलने वाले परिणाम को देखते हुए बहुत अधिक होगा ।

(ग) से (च). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Loans to Small Scale Industries by State Bank of India

8329. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the State Bank of India is channelising about Rs. 5 crores of loans every month to the small scale industries ;

(b) whether the conditions regarding such loans are not highly beneficial to the small scale industries ;

(c) if so, whether the small scale industries have asked the State Bank of India to consider the possibilities of giving financial assistance to them for research and development ; and

(d) if so, whether his Ministry has asked the State Bank of India to consider this aspect also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The State Bank Group's advances to small scale industries during the period July, 1969—to end of January, 1970 worked out on an average to a little over Rs. 5 crores.

(b) Advances to small scale industries are considered as special schemes. As such the rates of interest are concessionary and the terms and conditions generally liberal.

(c) The State Bank of India have not received such a request so far. However requests for financial assistance for research and development would be considered on merits.

(d) Does not arise.

Complaints Regarding Vasectomy Operations

8330. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been several complaints on account of vasectomy operations performed on unemployed, poor and vagrant persons on payment of Rs. 2/- per head instead of Rs. 30/- as fixed by Government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Principal of the Tibia College, Family Planning

Centre, admitted that vasectomy operations were being performed on unmarried persons ;

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against the doctors concerned for doing so; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) An enquiry was conducted by the Delhi Administration and their report reveals that the allegation made by the Principal is not correct.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Anticipated Water Scarcity in Capital

8331. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there will be a great water scarcity in the Capital during the ensuing summer ;

(b) if so, the names of the localities where this difficulty is likely to arise during the next summer season :

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove this difficulty ;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that water does not reach even the first floors in certain areas at present ;

(e) how much funds are given to the Delhi Municipal Corporation by Government to remove this difficulty ; and

(f) what steps have been taken to improve the water supply position of Sadar Bazar and Pahar Ganj areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported that there will be shortages of water supply mostly in those colonies which are located at the tail end of the distribution system and at higher elevation.

(b) 1. Colonies along Najafgarh Road in West Delhi area like Rajauri Garden, Kirti Nagar, Ashok Nagar, Subhash Nagar, Tilak Nagar etc.

2. Colonies in South Delhi like parts of Ramakrishna Puram, Greater Kailash, Malviya Nagar, parts of Lajpat Nagar, parts of Green Park and parts of Amar Colony.

3. Parts of Sadar Paharganj Zone like Basti Nabi Karim, Kutab Road, Basti Julahan, Sadar Bazar etc.

4. Parts of Shakti Nagar, Rajender Nagar, etc.

(c) According to the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, schemes for augmenting the supply to western portion of Delhi namely the scheme for bringing water from 2nd 40 M. G. D. plant at Wazirabad, for southern portion of Delhi namely the Kailash Reservoir Scheme and for the remaining two areas are in various stages of progress.

(d) In general most of the areas of Delhi get water on the first floor. However, in some areas which are located at the tail end of the distribution system and which are located at higher elevation, the duration of water supply in the first and second floor portions of the houses get reduced due to high water demand and resultant low pressure in the water mains.

(e) The Central assistance, by way of loan, is given to the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking through the Delhi Administration without reference to any particular scheme. It is for the Undertaking to draw up a priority of schemes, allocate funds to the various schemes and to execute them. Loans are raleased to the Undertaking after assessment

of the actual and expected expenditure on water supply and sewerage schemes. A sum of Rs. 409 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimates for 1970-71 for this purpose.

(f) For improving water supply in portions of Karol Bagh and Sadar Paharganj Zones, a scheme of construction of an overhead tank of 5 lac gallons capacity at Jhandewala with arrangements for boosting supplies and laying of distribution mains from the overhead tank to different portions has been prepared by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 16 lakhs. Work of laying the pipe line to bring improvement to Jhandewala Extension, Nabi Karim and Jhandewala Road is in progress. Tender for construction of the overhead tank is under acceptance of the Undertaking. According to the Undertaking, the completion of the scheme is likely to take two years' time. In addition, a scheme for constructing an overhead tank with booster pumps near Idgah Chowk is being finalized by the Undertaking. This scheme will improve water supply to Pahari Dhiraj, Sadar Bazar area etc.

Recovery of Income Tax from Shri Haridas Mundhra

8332. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the Calcutta High Court Judgment regarding Haridas Mundhra wherein some officers of Income Tax Department have been found guilty in the realisation of Income-Tax ;

(b) if so, the names of such officers who were found guilty ;

(c) whether orders have been issued to institute an inquiry in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The Calcutta High Court had in its judgment dated 11th/13th November, 1968 observed that ever since the attachment on 28th February, 1964 until the end of 1968, nothing whatever has been done to realise the dues of Shri Haridas Mundhra. The attachment on 28th February, 1964 was only in respect of the option right of Shri Mundhra to purchase 51% shares of Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd., on a stipulated consideration. The observations of the Calcutta High Court were presumably in regard to the sale of the option right and not regarding other assets of the assessee.

The Certificate Officer and A. D. M. had fixed a number of hearings for the sale of the said option right. The Certificate officer passed an order on 25th February, 1968 to the effect that he was not competent to sell this 'option right' in view of the High Court's order dated 2nd March, 1964, in the decree in Suit No. 600 of 1961 and the Department should obtain permission of the Court for the sale.

The Calcutta High Court has by its judgment dated 14th July, 1969 appointed a Receiver to hand over the shares of Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd. to Shri Mundhra at the stipulated price. The injunction granted by the Court has been vacated and the Tax Recovery Officer has been granted liberty to execute the attachment made by the Income-tax Department.

Apart from the attachment of the option right of Shri Mundhra to purchase 51% shares of Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd. which could not be put to sale till 1969 for the reasons referred to in the preceding paras, the Department had taken all possible steps for recovery of arrears of taxes from Shri Haridas Mundhra. All movable and immovable properties of the assessee have been attached but their disposal is held up pending decision of the competent courts.

In view of the above, the question of instituting an enquiry against the officers of Income-tax Department does not arise.

"इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड"

8333. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड" ने अब तक कितनी प्रगति की है ; और

(ख) उन परियोजनाओं के क्या नाम हैं जिन पर कार्य चल रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में बिना विदेशी सहायता के आत्मनिर्भरता कब तक प्राप्त करली जाएगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) और (ख). 1950 में इन्जीनियर्स इंडिया लि० की स्थापना हुई थी और जून, 1967 में एक पूर्णतया स्वामित्व इण्डियन (भारतीय) कम्पनी बनी। इस अवधि के दौरान उसने निम्न कम्पनियों की इन्जीनियरिंग सेवाएं पूरी की हैं :

(1) लूब इण्डिया लि०, बम्बई,

(2) मद्रास शोधनशाला लि०, मद्रास,

(3) इण्डियन आयल लूब ब्लैंण्डिग प्लांट, मद्रास।

इसके अलावा, इसने कोचीन आयल टरमीनल, रसायनों के लिए नयवेली लिगनाइट कारपोरेशन, पेट्रो-केमीकल काम्पलेक्स, मद्रास, सिंथेटिक रबड़ प्लांट, बरौदा, गुजरात औद्योगिक विकास निगम के लिए बृहत योजना आदि जैसी परियोजनाओं के लिये तकनीकी आर्थिक सम्भाव्य रिपोर्टों को भी पेश किया है।

इस समय कम्पनी निम्न परियोजनाओं की प्रक्रिया रूपांकन, इन्जीनियरिंग प्राप्ति, तथा निर्माण कार्य में लगी हुई है :

(1) हल्दिया शोधनशाला परियोजना,

(2) कोयाली एरोमैटिक परियोजना,

(3) कोक निस्तापन संयंत्र, बरौनी,

(4) बरौनी पर तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की बोतलों को भरने की सुविधाएं,

(5) पनवल में मिश्रित उर्वरक सन्यन्त्र।

इन्जीनियर्स इण्डिया लि० ने प्रक्रिया सन्यन्त्रों की स्थापना के बारे में समस्त रूपांकन एवं इन्जीनियरिंग सेवाओं के निष्पादन के लिए समर्थता प्राप्त कर ली है। किन्तु अभी भी स्वाम्य प्रक्रिया जानकारी के क्रय की आवश्यकता है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि अधिकतम निर्मित उपकरण अपने देश में तैयार हो सके ; इन्जीनियर्स इण्डिया लि० उपयुक्त तकनीकी सहयोग करारों के माध्यम से शक्यता बढ़ाने के लिए अपने कार्यकलापों का विस्तार कर रही है।

Demand for a Synthetic Rubber Plant

8334. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the participants in the seminar organised by the Association of Rubber Manufacturers voiced concern over the high taxation on the rubber industry and urged forward planning by rubber manufacturers and different Government Departments ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether another plant for synthetic rubber was also urged and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes ; it was urged in the Seminar that another plant for manufacture of synthetic rubber should be set-up so that high cis poly-butadiene type of rubber is made available for the processing industry.

The Government has already taken up a study of the synthetic rubber requirements of the country and a detailed report on this as well as on investments, cost and viability of erecting suitable synthetic rubber manufacturing facilities is expected to be completed within a month or so. The Fourth Plan contains provisions for the erection of a synthetic rubber plant.

Resumption of aid to Private Sector by West German Government

8335. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West German Government has agreed to resume aid to the private sector projects in India ;

(b) if so, what are the private sector projects which will receive the aid under the persent decision of the West German Government and on what conditions ; and

(c) the date by which the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The question of resumption of German aid to the private sector projects does not arise. However, a part of the capital aid received annually from the Federal Republic of Germany is set apart for the financing of projects, whether in the public or in the private sector, to be jointly selected by the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Supply of Surgical Equipment to I. D. P. L.

8336. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited signed contracts with some foreign countries for the supply of surgical equipments to them ;

(b) if so, the names of those countries with which such contracts have been signed ;

(c) the broad details about the items which are to be supplied ; and

(d) whether any country has given its own specification for manufacture of the equipments for I. D. P. L. ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes. The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has signed a contract for supply of Surgical instruments with M/s. Medexport, USSR.

(c) The contract provides for supply of 2,03,800 surgical instruments of the total value of Rs. 16,71,405.00.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Funds for the Projects to Enable Closure of Okhla Water Head-Works, Delhi

8337. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, Delhi has written to him regarding the imperative need to grant more funds for the timely completion of the projects which would enable the Undertaking to close down Okhla water head-works ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Centre has been slashing down even the allocations made by the Planning Commission ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to sanction sufficient funds to relieve the residents of South Delhi Colonies of the drinking water shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In 1968-69, against the budget provision of Rs. 250 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs was released keeping in view the trend of expenditure. It was, however, agreed that if necessary, the remaining amount of Rs. 50 lakhs could be released in 1969-70 to cover the spill-over of 1968-69, over and above the budget provision of Rs. 245 lakhs provided the Corporation paid the loan instalments according to the revised schedule of repayments as drawn up by itself and the trend of expenditure also so justified. During 1969-70, the full amount of Rs. 245 lakhs as provided in the budget was released. No additional amount was released as the Corporation did not pay the instalments due on loans according to the revised schedule of repayments.

(d) The Central assistance is given to the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking in the shape of loans without reference to any particular scheme. Since the Delhi Municipal Corporation has decided to abandon Okhla Water Works by September, 1970, they are taking appropriate action to supply South Delhi Colonies with water from the Wazirabad Works.

A sum of Rs. 409 lakhs has been provided in the budget during the year 1970-71 for giving loan assistance to the Undertaking. The funds would be released as and when required by the Undertaking.

Licensing more capacity for Synthetic Yarn and Synthetic Fibre

8338. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the shortage of cotton and increasing demand for synthetic fibre and synthetic yarn in the country, Government propose to license further capacity for synthetic yarn and synthetic fibre ; and

(b) whether Government propose to make more foreign exchange allocations for the import of raw material ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Further capacity will be licensed to accord with targets set by the Planning Commission which *inter-alia* take into account substitution of cotton and wool.

(b) Foreign exchange is made available for the import of raw materials to enable domestic manufacture of synthetic fibre.

भूमिगत जल का पता लगाने के लिये भूमि का सर्वेक्षण तथा उसके आधार पर नल-कूप लगाना

8339. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा अब तक सर्वेक्षित भूमि में से कितने एकड़ भूमि में भूमिगत जल उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षित ऐसी भूमि की प्रतिशतता कितनी है ;

(ख) सम्पूर्ण देश में कब तक सर्वेक्षण किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) उक्त सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने नलकूप लगाये जाने की सम्भावना है तथा उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा अब तक सर्वेक्षित कुल 83,100,000 हेक्टेयर्स क्षेत्र में से 12,700,000 हेक्टेयर्स क्षेत्र में भूतल जल संसाधन उपयुक्त गुणों के नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार, निम्न गुणों के भूतल जल वाली उपरोक्त भूमि की प्रतिशतता 15.4 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि देश का व्यवस्थित भूजलवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये लगभग 2,600 भूवैज्ञानिक वर्ष अर्थात् 10 वर्षों के लिये 260 भूवैज्ञानिकों के प्रविस्तारण की अपेक्षा होगी। भावी दो वर्षों में प्रारंभ किये जाने वाले कार्य के लिये अग्रता विचाराधीन हैं और इस अग्रता के अनुसार भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था के कार्यक्रम का पुनर्विलोकन किया जायेगा। अत: स्थापित किये जाने वाले नलकूपों की संभावित संख्या को इस समय उपदर्शित करना कालपूर्व ही होगा।

Indo-Danish Agreement

8340. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement between India and Denmark has been signed recently for assistance to projects in the shape of services of Danish experts, ancillary equipment and training awards for Indians selected to go to Denmark;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the agreement signed by the Governments of India and Denmark on 16.2.1970, the latter has agreed to provide technical assistance in the shape of services of experts, ancillary equipment and training awards for Indian nationals. The Danish Government will pay the Danish experts salaries and international travel costs meet the ocean transportation of equipment and supplies, pay suitable allowances and international travel costs and other expenses within Denmark for Indian trainees. The Government of India will meet the local costs on payment of salaries of Indian personnel, provision of materials and equipment of indigenous manufacture, make available office and residential accommodation for experts and arrange payment of customs duty on import of specified household effects and stores for the personal use of the experts.

राज्यों द्वारा ऋण का भुगतान

8341. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि वह ऋण-भुगतान के मामले में राज्यों के साथ भेदभाव करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये आरोप कहां तक ठीक हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार एक ऐसी नीति घोषित करने का है जो ऋण भुगतान की अवधि में परिवर्तन किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में सब राज्यों पर समान रूप से लागू होगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) अक्टूबर, 1969 में उत्तर प्रदेश के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था, जिसमें उन्होंने राज्यों द्वारा केन्द्र को की जाने वाली ऋणों की वापसी अदायगियों की अवधि के पुर्ननिर्धारण के समाचार पर चिंता व्यक्त की थी।

(ख) यह समाचार गलत था।

(ग) और (घ). पिछले ऋणों की शर्तों में संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसकी बजाय जिन राज्यों के साधन अनिवार्य रूप से कम हैं, उन्हें विशेष ऋण-सहायता दी जायगी।

Setting up of Fertilizer Factory in Dandakaranya

8342. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been under consideration for setting up a fertiliser factory in Dandakaranya area of the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the prospects for such a factory in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के बीड़ी उद्योग के मालिकों द्वारा आय के गलत विवरणों का दिया जाना

8343. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल** : क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के सागर, दमोह और जबलपुर जिलों के बीड़ी उद्योगों के मालिक अपनी कुल आय के गलत विवरण देते हैं और लाखों रुपये के आय-कर का अपवंचन कर लेते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वे कुल पूंजी पर 20 प्रतिशत लाभ के स्थान पर केवल 2 प्रतिशत लाभ दिखाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच के लिये एक जांच आयोग नियुक्त करेगी ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) कर अपवंचन के सामान्य प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिए सरकार ने पहले ही एक समिति नियुक्त की है। प्रत्येक जिले में अलग-अलग उद्योगों में कर-अपवंचन के प्रश्न को जांच करने के लिए, जांच आयोग स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

राजस्थान में अकाल-राहत निधियों का दुरुपयोग

8344. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र में तत्कालीन विशेष अधिकारी के कार्यकाल में कई अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अकाल-राहत के धन का दुरुपयोग करने के मामले तैयार किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राजस्थान सरकार उन मामलों पर कार्यवाही कर रही है ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा उन

अनियमितताओं की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा कराये जाने के विरुद्ध आपत्तियां उठाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने यह सूचित किया है कि राजस्थान के किसी क्षेत्र में कोई विशेष-अधिकारी नहीं नियुक्त किया गया है और अकाल-राहत संबंधी सभी कार्यक्रम, राज्य के राहत विभागों और जिला समाहर्ताओं के पर्यवेक्षण में, विभिन्न तकनीकी विभागों द्वारा क्रियान्वित किये जा रहे हैं। अकाल राहत सम्बन्धी रकमों के दुरुपयोग के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को जिन मामलों की सूचना मिली है उनकी छान-बीन की जा रही है। पुलिस ने अब तक इस संबंध में 106 मामले दर्ज किये हैं और 118 मामलों में विभागीय कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय जांच कार्यालय ऐसे मामलों की कोई छान-बीन नहीं कर रहा है, इसलिये राज्य सरकार द्वारा, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आपत्ति किये जाने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

C. B. I. Investigation into Property Tax on Cinemas in Delhi Municipal Corporation

8346. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C. B. I. have completed the investigation into the case of under-assessment of property tax on Cinemas in Delhi Municipal Corporation areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The C.B.I. had taken up three cases in which allegations of under assessment of property tax on two cinemas in Delhi Municipal Corporation areas were made. The investigation in all the three cases has since been completed.

(b) The details are as follows :

(i) In the first case relating to Alpna Cinema, it is alleged that three officials of the Delhi Municipal Corporation in conspiracy with the Manager of Alpna Cinema for the purpose of levy of municipal tax on property for the year 1967-68 had caused pecuniary advantage to the management and corresponding loss to the tune of Rs. 3700/- to the Municipal Corporation. A report recommending regular departmental action against the officials concerned is proposed to be sent shortly to the Corporation authorities.

(ii) In the socond case about Amba Cinema, it is alleged that three officials of the Delhi Municipal Corporation had under-assessed the income of Amba Cinema for the purpose of levy of property tax for the year 1963-64 by accepting the figures of gross income for 11 months instead of 12 months for calculating rateable value and thereby contravened departmental instructions, causing pecuniary advantage to the owner of Amba Cinema to the tune of Rs. 24,670/-. A report recommending regular departmental action against the officials concerned has been sent to the Corporation authorities.

(iii) In the third case also about Amba Cinema, it is alleged that three officials of the Delhi Municipal Corporation had committed mis-

conduct in 1965-66 by proposing a very low rateable value for the year 1965-66 at the time of revision of levy of property tax on Amba Cinema without proper and due verification and had thereby caused pecuniary advantage to the Cinema at the cost of the Municipal Corporation. In this case also, a report recommending regular departmental action against the officials concerned has been sent to the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Offer of Help from Japan for Expansion of Vishakhapatnam Port

8347. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid was offered by Japan to help the expansion of Vishakhapatnam Port facilities; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Japan has agreed to extend a credit of $7 million (Rs. 5.25 crores) for financing the import of goods and services for the development of the Vishakhapatnam Outer Harbour and Bailadilla Iron Ore Mines No. 5 Deposit. A loan agreement is expected to be signed between the Government of India and the Export and Import Bank of Japan shortly for the purpose.

The Loan will be repayable in 18 years, including a grace period of 5 years and will carry an interest of 5.5%, per annum.

Offer of help from Japan for development of Bailadilla Iron Ore Mines

8348. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid was offered by Japan to help in the development of Bailadilla iron ore mines; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). Out of $21 million financial assistances made available by the Japanese Steel Mills as suppliers' deferred credit for the purchase of equipment for the mine at Bailadilla Deposit No. 14, the Railways and the Visakhapatnam Port, a sum of $7 million (equivalent to Rs. 52.5 million) was utilised for the mine for the purchase of plant and equipment from Japan and certain other countries, and for procurement of technical supervisory services from Japan in connection with the erection and commissioning of the equipment. This sum of Rs. 52.5 million is repayable in 10 half yearly instalments with interest on outstanding balances, from 20-12-1967. Five instalments amounting to Rs. 26.25 million have been repaid already.

For the mine under construction at Bailadilla, Deposit No. 5, Japan has agreed to provide a Yen Credit equivalent to Rs. 10.43 million for the purchase of equipment from Japan.

Assessment of Persons coming to Capital Annually for Settlement

8349. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment about the number of persons who are coming to the Capital every year to settle here;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any plan under consideration to solve this problem of influx and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have considered the feasibility of the proposal made by the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi that a ring town should be developed with adequate employment opportunities as well as public amenities; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). According to the estimates made for the years 1964 and 1965 about 83 thousand persons migrate to Delhi every year for settlement.

(c) Yes. The details have not yet been finalised.

(d) The Master Plan for Delhi already envisages the development of ring towns namely, Faridabad, Ballabhgarh, Bahadurgarh and Gurgaon in Haryana, Ghaziabad and Loni in Uttar Pradesh, and Narela in the Union Territory of Delhi.

N. C. D. C. Workshop, Korba

8350. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money invested in the Korba (NCDC) Workshop;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Workshop utilization is about 18 to 25 percent of the installed capacity;

(c) if so, the reasons for the under-utilization of the Workshop and capacity;

(d) whether a proper work study and project report were prepared when the Workshop was designed and constructed with Russian Collaboration; and

(e) whether Government would place on the Table the details of the project report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) About Rs. 26 million upto 31st December, 1969.

(b) and (c). The Workshop is under-utilised as it does not have enough orders for working all the shops to their capacity due to slackness in the demand for coal in the country. The extent of under-utilisation of the Workshop is being ascertained.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Workshop at Korba was set up with U. S. S. R. Collaboration. The Project Report was prepared by Giproshacht (USSR State Planning Institute) on the basis of the Memorandum of Instructions submitted by the National Coal Development Corporation. The purpose of the Workshop is:

1. To carry out repairs of the machinery and mechanism to be used in the projects planned and operating in Korba coalfields;

2. to manufacture spare parts needed in repairing the said machinery and equipment;

3. to manufacture simple, non-standard equipment/frames, chutes, etc.

The Workshop is equipped with machine shop, heat treatment shop, engine repair shop, fabrication shop and forging and casting shops, all of modern design. A special feature of this Workshop is the steel foundry equipped with up-to-date steel furnaces for undertaking production of cast steel components. The estimated yearly programme of the Workshop as given in the project report is indicated below:

Denomination	Equipment to be repaired in tons
1. Repairs to open cast equipment	3285
2. Repairs to underground mine equipment	2403
3. Repairs to Coal Washery equipment	1058
4. Repairs to equipment in operating enterprises	6C0
5. Non-standard equipment manufacture	200
Total	7546

The original estimated cost of the project was about Rs. 18 million. The project is in commercial production since October, 1967.

Income tax and Wealth tax paid by Messrs Maharaja Finances

8351. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1054 on the 2nd March, 1970 and state:

(a) the names of the persons who are managing Messrs Maharaja Finances;

(b) the Income-tax and Wealth-tax paid by each of these persons during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government have collected the information whether the firm of Maharaja Finance has necessary licences from the Reserve Bank of India to conduct their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The name of the partners of the firm are as under:

1. Shri M. L. Manjunatha Setty, Bangalore.
2. Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy.
3. Shri O. Ramana.
4. Shri G. R. Nanjundaswamy.
5. Shri Gadi Cheluvaraya Setty.
6. Shri B. R. Vasudeva Setty.
7. Shri D. M. Chinnapappaiah Setty.
8. Shri D. Venkatarathnam.
9. Shri B. N. Govindaraj.
10. Shri B. Janakiraman.

(b) The income-tax and wealth-tax paid by the above persons for the last three assessment years are as under:

	Income-tax	*Wealth-tax*
Shri M. L. Manjunatha Setty	Assessments pending	
Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy	32,035	2,169
Shri O. Ramana	8,518	Nil
Shri G. R. Nanjundaswamy	11,789	81
Shri Gadi Cheluvaraya Setty	Assessments pending	
Shri B. R. Vasudeva Setty	6,869	216
Shri D. M. Chinnapappaiah Setty	10,500	Nil
Shri D. Venkatarathnam	18,023	Nil
Shri B. N. Govindarajulu	3,196	Nil
Shri B. Janakiraman	417	Nil

(c) While implementing the assurance given in reply to part (e) of Unstarred Question No. 1054 dated 2-3-1970 the following information has already been given:

> "Only companies registered under the Companies Act 1956 are required to obtain a licence from the Reserve Bank of India. Since this is a partnership firm, no licence from the Reserve Bank is necessary."

Difficulties in getting Loans from Nationalised Banks

8352. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small people are facing much difficulties in getting loan from the Nationalised Banks; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Government do not have facts to indicate that small borrowers are

experiencing much difficulty in getting loans from the nationalised banks. However, the nationalised banks which now offer liberalised credit facilities to small farmers, small scale industrialists, small traders etc., have been advised to simplify the procedure for giving loans, to give adequate publicity to their new schemes and to make available copies of the schemes, loan application forms and other relevant material in local languages.

Construction of Tenements on 40 Square Yards Plots for Low Income Groups by D. D. A.

8353. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many people who have been given 25 sq. yards plots in Jhuggi and Jhonpri colonies find them too small for their expanding families;

(b) whether the Delhi Development Authority is also constructing small tenements on 40 sq. yards plots to be given to low income groups on hire purchase basis; and

(c) if so, whether preference will be given in the allotment of these tenements to the dwellers of J. J. colonies who want to have them for better living?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No survey has been conducted to find out the position.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No Sir. Every registered applicant in the low income group is eligible for allotment of the tenements.

Government Colonies in Delhi Lagging behind adjoining DMC Areas in Respect of Development

8354. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government colonies in Delhi like Andrews Ganj, Srinivaspuri and R. K. Puram are lagging behind the adjoining Delhi Municipal Corporation areas in the matter of development of parks and playgrounds, construction and improvement of roads and other matters of general welfare;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to remove this disparity of development in the Government colonies and the Corporation areas;

(c) whether this disparity is partly due to multiplicity of authorities in regard to Government colonies and failure of Government to hand over Parks etc. to the Corporation; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (d). The provision of basic amenities like water-supply, sewerage, drains, roads, street-lighting and community lawns in the Government colonies is comparable to those available in the adjoining Delhi Municipal Corporation areas. So far as the development of parks and playgrounds is concerned, this is really the responsibility of the concerned Local Body and Government are willing to hand over the areas meant for this purpose as soon as the Local Body signifies its readiness to take over the work at its cost. The matter is at present under consideration in consultation with the Local Body concerned.

Insanitary Conditions Prevailing in J. J. Colonies, Delhi

8355. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that insanitary con-

ditions prevail in the J. J. Colonies Delhi for want of civic amenities resulting in disease and squalor ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Municipal Corporation of Delhi acts only as an agency of Delhi Development Authority for sanitation in such colonies ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that D. D. A. has not been providing sufficient funds to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for this purpose ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remove this dyarchy regarding J. J. Colonies which has made these colonies worse slums than the slums from which their residents were removed and resettled in these colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) It has been reported that the sanitary conditions are not up to the desired standard.

(b) Maintenance of essential services is the normal responsibility of the Municipal authorities. The Delhi Municipal Corporation have, however, been claiming charges from the D. D. A. for the maintenance of service in the J. J. Colonies.

(c) and (d). According to the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme, the Delhi Development authority is permitted to keep 30% of the rent realisations for sanitation, annual repairs and maintenance and administration charges, etc. The allottees of developed plots are, however, not paying rents regularly and heavy arrears have accumulated. The conditions can improve substantially if the allottees pay rents regularly and also resort to self help in the matter. Government are however, reviewing the position.

Punjab Pay Scales for Employees of Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh

8356. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees representatives serving in Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh met him on 24th March, 1970 at Chandigarh and demanded that they should be granted Punjab Pay Scales ;

(b) whether Government have got their demands examined ; and if so, with what results ;

(c) whether the representatives put forth some other demands ; and if so, the details thereof and which of them have been accepted by Government ; and

(d) whether the same have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The representatives of the employees of the Class III and Class IV categories serving in Post-Graduate Institute Chandigarh had met Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development on the 27th March, 1970 and not on the 24th March, 1970. They voiced several demands ; one of them was that they should be granted Punjab Pay Scales.

(b) The Government of India have already taken a decision that the Central Scales of pay would be adopted in the Union Territories from the 6th March, 1970.

(c) and (d). The representatives of the employees submitted the following other demands to the Health Minister :

(1) Stoppage of alleged victimization of employees ;

(2) The final allocation of employees ;

(3) Recognition of Class III and Class IV employees Union ;

(4) Confirmation of staff ; and

(5) Canteen for Class III and Class IV employees.

The position regarding these demands is given below:

1. *Vacation of Victimization of Employees*

It was agreed that a joint letter of apology and application for the grant of leave of the kind due for the date on which the employees went on strike should be submitted to the Director of the Institute by the employees and the same should be accepted. The employees concerned have so far not tendered any such apology.

2. *Final allocation of employees*

The Ministry of Health in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs will take a decision in this matter in due course.

3. *Recognition of Class III and Class IV Employees Union.*

It was decided by the Governing Body of the Institute on 23rd April, 1970 that the Class III and Class IV employees union of the Institute would be given formal recognition soon after the rules are framed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

4. *Confirmation of Staff.*

The Governing Body of the Institute has taken a decision on 23rd April 1970 that the staff should be confirmed as speedily as possible. Accordingly action for such confirmation is being taken by the Institute authorities.

5. *Canteen for Class III and Class IV Employees*

A canteen is being opened in the Institute from 1.5. 1970.

Formulation of Economic and Fiscal Policies

8357. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated the economic and fiscal policies and in particular, new priorities needed in the credit-policy and communicated these to the Central Board of Directors of Reserve Bank; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). An important occasion for the announcement of the economic and fiscal policies of Government is the presentation of the annual Central Budget. As for credit policy, certain broad priorities for the commercial banks have already been indicated so as to ensure that the needs of productive sectors of the economy and in particular those of farmers, small-scale industrialists and self-employed professional groups are met in an increasing measure. Other guidelines will be given to the nationalised banks as and when considered necessary.

The Central Government and the Reserve Bank work in close harmony and take all necessary steps that are warranted for the development of the economy. The Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank are aware of the policies of Government. No formal communication in these matters needs normally be addressed by Government to the Central Board.

General Hospital in Trans-Jamuna Area

8358. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one General Hospital in the entire trans-Jamuna area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this hospital is not in a position to cater to the increasing needs of that area;

(c) whether Government propose to open at least one more General Hospital in that area; if so when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Administration has a proposal to establish one more General Hospital in Shahdra during the Fourth Five Year Plan Period. As soon as land for the proposed hospital is available construction work will be taken up.

Opening of Dispensaries in Gandhi Nagar/ Krishan Nagar, Delhi

8359. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present agreements of sending a C. G. H. S. van for Government employees in Gandhinagar/ Krishan Nagar, Delhi are quite unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken to open a permanent dispensary in that area; and

(c) if so, when the same is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). To remove the difficulties of Central Government employees residing in Gandhinagar, Krishan Nagar and adjoining areas, it has been decided to set up a dispensary. This is expected to start functioning shortly.

Seizure of Gold, Guineas and Foreign Currency at Palam Airport, New Delhi

8360. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contraband gold, guineas and foreign currency worth thousands of rupees were recovered from a box concealed by a person at Palam Airport, New Delhi on the 9th April, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). On 9th April, 1970 contraband gold, guineas and foreign currency as detailed below were recovered at Palam Airport, New Delhi, from a passenger concealed on this person.

Description	No./Quantity/ weight	Value (Rs.) at international monetary rate.
Gold Jewellery	150 grams	1,590
U. S. Gold coin of 10 Dollars	1	400
Guineas	4	
U. S. Currency Notes	207$	1,522
Singapore Currency	11$	25
Malaysian Currency	20$	23
	Total Rs.	3,560

Existence of Copper Deposits at Bunala Mutu

8361. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploratory mining operations at Bunala Mutu have shown existence of rich copper deposits to the extent of 15 million tonnes in that area;

(b) whether these deposits have been found commercially viable; if so, the precise assessment made in this regard; and

(c) whether any copper project is proposed to be set up there; if so, broad details of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the Bandalamottu Block of the Agnigundala Mineralised Belt.

On the basis of exploratory work done in this block, the preliminary estimates of Copper ore is 1.02 million tonnes of 1.03% Copper.

The Geological Survey of India are currently doing deep drilling in Bandalamottu Block. On the result of these investigations and the exploratory work taken up by the Hindustan Copper Ltd., the question of exploiting of the Bandalamutto copper deposits will be considered.

Raising of the Maximum Income Limit under various Slum Clearance Schemes

8362. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the maximum income limit for eligibility under various slum clearance schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The maximum income limit for eligibility for the benefits admissible under the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme has been raised from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 350/- per month with effect from the 1st April, 1970. This has been done to bring slum dwellers on a par with industrial workers and members of economically weaker sections of the community in whose case the income limit for allotment of houses built under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and economically weaker sections of the community is Rs. 350/- per month.

Loan Sanctioned by L. I. C. to Municipal Committees for Water Supply and Drainage Schemes

8363. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has sanctioned some loans to some Municipal Committees for their water supply and drainage schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing details of loans is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of loans disbursed by LIC to Municipalities in various States up to 31st March, 1970, for their water supply and drainage Schemes.

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Municipalities.	Amount of Loan (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	190.00
2.	Gujarat	24	158.65
3.	Haryana	25	107.88
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.50
5.	Kerala	4	52.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	21	87.65
7.	Maharashtra	107	1113.49
8.	Mysore	10	225.00
9.	Orissa	12	54.18
10.	Punjab	41	206.00
11.	Rajasthan	58	221.96
12.	Tamil Nadu	27	192.33
	Total:	342	2609.64

बनारस केमिकल्स फैक्टरी पर केन्द्रीय करों की बकाया राशि

8364. श्री वंशनारायण सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनारस केमिकल्स फैक्टरी पर आय कर की 3 लाख 22 हजार रुपये की राशि अब भी बकाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस राशि को अभी तक वसूल न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस फैक्टरी पर उत्पादन शुल्क की भी कुछ राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). मेसर्स बनारस केमिकल फैक्ट्री, वाराणसी की तरफ आयकर की सकल बकाया मांग 2,00,600 रुपये है। इस मांग की वसूली अपीलों पर निर्णय लिये जाने तक रोक दी गई है।

(ग) मेसर्स बनारस केमिकल फैक्ट्री, वाराणसी की तरफ जनवरी, 1970 के मध्य से, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में 32,342 रुपये और उपसमाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, इलाहाबाद द्वारा दिये गये न्याय-निर्णय के अनुसार 2000 रुपये का दण्ड बकाया है।

गुजरात में घास से तेल निकालना और उर्वरक तैयार करना

8365. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार गुजरात में किसी किस्म की घास से तेल निकालने और उर्वरक तैयार करने सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान में सफल हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) और (ख) . इस विषय पर सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

केरल में परिवार नियोजन के लिये देशी औषधियों से तैयार की गई गोली

8366. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल में परिवार नियोजन के लिये देशी औषधियों से एक गोली तैयार की गई है जो बहुत गुणकारी है और जिससे किसी प्रकार की हानि नहीं होती; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हां। परिवार नियोजन के लिये स्वदेशी औषधियों से एक गोली तैयार की गई है जिसकी त्रिवेन्द्रम के सरकारी आयुर्वेदिक कालिज अस्पताल में क्लीनिकी जांच की जाएगी। परन्तु इसके प्रभाव तथा अहानिकारिता के बारे में अभी कुछ कहना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) इस औषधि का नाम विडंगदि योग है जोकि एक शास्त्रीय आयुर्वेदिक योग है।

मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी के काम में प्रगति

8367. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद** :
श्री राम चरण :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में काम करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले परिवार नियोजन विभाग में हिन्दी अधिकारी का एक पद बनाया गया था किन्तु कुछ समय बाद यह पद अंग्रेजी के कार्य के लिये बना दिया गया ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे और सरकार उक्त पद फिर से बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(घ) क्या किसी संसद सदस्य ने इस सम्बन्ध में उनको कोई पत्र लिखा है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(च) परिवार नियोजन विभाग में हिन्दी का कार्य बढ़ाने के लिए हिन्दी अधिकारियों, अनुवादकों आदि के कितने पद बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) हिन्दी के विकास और सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के क्रमिक प्रयोग सम्बन्धी कार्य गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों के अनुसार किया जा रहा है। अब तक की प्रगति संतोषजनक रही है।

(ख) से (घ). परिवार नियोजन विभाग में हिन्दी से सम्बन्धित कार्य अंशकालिक आधार पर एक अधिकारी को सौंपा गया है। एक संसद सदस्य से पत्र प्राप्त होने पर एक पूर्ण-कालिक हिन्दी अधिकारी का पद सर्जित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(ङ) जूनियर हिन्दी अनुवादक का एक पद, जो हाल ही में सर्जित किया गया था, भर दिया गया है । यदि कार्यभार के आधार पर उचित होगा तो अतिरिक्त पद भी सर्जित किए जाएंगे ।

मध्य प्रदेश में अस्पतालों के विकास के लिये अनुदान

8368. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न अस्पतालों के विकास के लिए अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि नियत की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : अस्पतालों की स्थापना अथवा सुधार की योजना राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आती है। स्वास्थ्य सहित सभी विकास कार्यों के लिये राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता अलग-अलग न देकर समेकित अनुदानों तथा ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश के नगरीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र स्थापित करना

8369. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों के

नगरीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये ;

(ख) पहली जनवरी, 1967 से अब तक परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नसबन्दी और ट्यूबक्टामी के कितने आपरेशन किये गये तथा उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य में कितने डाक्टरों की सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में इस कार्यक्रम पर राज्य में सरकार ने कितना रुपया खर्च किया तथा वर्ष 1970-71 में उक्त कार्यक्रम के लिए कितने रुपये का अनुदान तथा सहायता दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में स्थापित परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :

1. ग्रामीण

(क) मुख्य ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्रों की संख्या 428

(ख) उपकेन्द्रों की संख्या 1958

(ग) परिवार नियोजन का कार्य करने वाले अन्य संस्थान 702

2. नगरीय

(क) चालू नगरीय केन्द्रों की संख्या 91

(ख) परिवार नियोजन का कार्य करने वाले अन्य संस्थान 115

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग)

वर्ष	सहाय्यानुदान अस्थायी रूप से स्वीकृत	अनुमानित खर्च (रुपये लाखों में)
1967-68	179.03	136.35
1968-69	192.03	202.67
1969-70	436.56	199.56 (दिसम्बर, 1969 तक)

वर्ष 1970-71 के लिए राज्य के आवंटन को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

जनवरी- 1967 से की गई नसबन्दी की संख्या का विवरण

अवधि	पुरुष	महिला	योग
1. जनवरी से मार्च, 1967, तक	27,114	1,319	28,433
2. 1967–68	169,492	6,656	176,148
3. 1968–69	122,679	12,431	135,110
4. 1969–70 (फरवरी, 1970 तक)	91,605	15,078	111,463

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न स्तरों पर कार्य कर रहे डाक्टरों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

1. राज्य स्तर 2

2. जिला स्तर

(क) जिला चिकित्सा अधिकारी 43

(ख) नसबन्दी कार्यक्रम के लिये सहायक सर्जन ग्रेड I (पुरुष) 30

(ग) लूप कार्यक्रम के लिये सहायक सर्जन ग्रेड I (महिला) 21

3. सीमावर्ती स्तर
उपकेन्द्रों सहित ग्रामीण परिवार
कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र 72
(1-7-69 तक)

Loans to Medical Personnel and Doctors by Nationalised Banks

8370. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks have formulated any proposal for giving loans to medical personnel and doctors to set up their clinics ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of such persons who have approached for the loans ; and

(d) the amount of loans given to them during the last three months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, Some of the nationalised banks (Bank of Maharashtra, Canara bank and Syndicate Bank) have specific schemes for providing financial assistance to doctors to set up practice of their own. Other nationalised Banks provide finance to doctors to set up practice or to purchase professional equipment under their self-employment loan schemes or personal loans schemes.

(b) Under the schemes of Bank of Maharashtra and Canara Bank, loans are given to doctors for setting up practice up to Rs. 3,000/- in urban areas and Rs. 5,000/- in semi-urban and rural areas. Loans may be granted for purchase of equipment, medicine and essential furnitures to set up clinics and also for maintenance expenses upto Rs. 2,000/- for one year to doctors setting up practice in rural and semi-urban areas. Loans are repayable in instalments spread over a period of 20-30 months in urban areas and 36 months in semi-urban and rural areas. No repayment is insisted upon in the first few months in the case of doctors in rural and semi-urban areas. A charge on the equipment financed by the banks is obtained. Doctors are also required to take out life policies for the amount advanced and assign them to the banks. A co-obligant good for the amount is usually insisted upon. The Syndicate Bank grants loans up-to Rs. 5,000/- in the first instance without collateral but with a guarantor. The Syndicate Bank has another scheme for financing the opening of Nursing Homes or Polyclinics. Special facilities are given where two or more doctors join together to have a Nursing Home, or Polyclinic.

Other nationalised banks provide loans for the epurchase of equipment or for furnishing the clinic generally up-to Rs. 25,000/- with a margin of 10% to 30%. The loans are repayable in monthly or quarterly instalments usually spread over a maximum of 36 months. Hypothecation of equipment and guarantees where available are obtained.

(c) and (d). The information required is not readily available. Collection of these data will involve considerable time and labour as the banks do not maintain information regarding the advances in such details. However, as at the end of January 1970, the outstanding advances of nationalised banks to self-employed persons which include doctors, stood as Rs. 2.26 crores spread over 8072 accounts. Later figures are not yet available.

Proposals formulated by Banks for Advancing of Loans

8371. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised banks have formulated any specific proposals for giving loans to individuals, industries, professional personnel like lawyers, teachers, doctors, engineers etc. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the amount given so far since nationalisation to different categories of persons by these banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C SETHI) : (a) The nationalised banks have formulated schemes for extending credit to hitherto neglected sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, small scale industries, small transport operators and retail traders, as also to self-employed persons, artisans and professional persons like doctors, engineers etc. No schemes have, however, been framed for the specific purpose of giving loans to teachers as such.

(b) A copy of a resume of the schemes framed by the nationalised banks for assisting small borrowers which was laid on the Table of the House in reply to part (b) of Starred Question No. 834 on 6th April 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3395/70].

(c) Figures of outstanding advances of the nationalised banks to farmers, small scale industrial units, road transport operators, retail traders and self-employed persons, as at the end of June 1969 and January, 1970 are shown below :

	End of June 69	*End of Jan. 70*
Direct finance to Agriculture (i.e. farmers)		
No. of Accounts	134,849	275,326
Amount Outstanding (Rs. in crores)	26.96	65.71
Small-scale Industry		
No. of Accounts	36,301	50,960
Amount Outstanding (Rs. in crores)	148.44	184.97
Road Transport Operators		
No. of Accounts	2,527	5,610
Amount Outstanding (Rs. in crores)	6.69	13.43
Retail Traders and Self-employed persons		
No. of Accounts.	28,459	59,254
Amount Outstanding (Rs. in crores)	19.55	33.30

Later figures are not available.

Setting up of Factory for Manufacturing Building Components

8372. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have since approved a scheme of the Ministry to establish factories for manufacturing building components in order to build houses on large scale ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of projects proposed to be set up and in which State ; and

(d) the total cost to be incurred on these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). No such decision has been taken by Government so far. But an Expert Committee appointed by Government, is studying the question of low cost housing including the adoption of prefabrication and mechanisation. It is premature, at present, to give details on the other points raised in the question.

However, a factory is being set up at Ennore by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board to manufacture Cellular Concrete Components, with Polish assistance at a cost of about Rs. 2.5 crores provided as loan by the Central Government to the Tamil Nadu State Government.

विदेशों से प्राप्त ऋण पर ब्याज

8373. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में विदेशी ऋण की किश्त तथा उस पर ब्याज के रूप में अदा की जाने वाली 1750 करोड़ रुपयों की कुल राशि में से वर्ष 1969-70 में

कितनी धन-राशि अदा की गयी है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त ऋण के अदा करने के लिये भी विदेशी ऋण लेना पड़ेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि चौथी आयोजना की अवधि में, निर्यात और परिवर्तनीय विदेशी मुद्रा के माध्यम से कुल 2280 करोड़ रुपये का विदेशी ऋण चुकाया जायगा न कि 1750 करोड़ रुपये का। इसमें से 412 करोड़ रुपया, 1969-70 में चुकाया गया था जिसमें से 93.8 करोड़ रुपया, भारत सहायता संघ के सदस्य देशों ने, ऋण-शोधन संबंधी राहत के रूप में उपलब्ध किया था।

(ख) देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिये, भारत के अपने साधनों के अनुपूरक साधनों के रूप में विदेशी सहायता ली जा रही है। चूंकि वर्तमान स्तर पर ऋण शोधन करने में भारत को अपने साधनों के अधिक भाग का उपयोग करना पड़ता है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत के साधनों का बहुत बड़ा अंश भारत के अपने काम आने की बजाय ऋण देने वाले देशों के पास चला जाता है, इसलिये भारत सहायता संघ ने पिछले तीन वर्षों से, ऋण शोधन संबंधी राहत के रूप में आंशिक सहायता देने की वांछनीयता को स्वीकार किया है।

लघु उद्योगों के विकास और कुएं खोदने के लिए स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की इन्दौर शाखा द्वारा लगाया गया धन

8374. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये, कुएं खोदने, कृषि कार्यों के लिये पम्पों और टैम्पो खरीदने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की इन्दौर शाखा ने पहली अगस्त, 1969 से आज तक कितना धन लगाया है ;

(ख) लगाया गया धन कितनी किश्तों में वापस लिया जायेगा तथा उसका किस दर से ब्याज लिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की स्थानीय शाखा द्वारा 1970-71 के वित्तीय वर्ष में कितना धन लगाया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). जितनी सूचना उपलब्ध है, उतनी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे यथा शीघ्र सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

लघु उद्योगों के विकास तथा कुएं खोदने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की भोपाल शाखा द्वारा लगाई गई धन राशि

8375. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कुएं खोदने और कृषि कार्यों के लिये पम्पों और टैम्पो खरीदने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की भोपाल शाखा ने पहली अगस्त, 1969 से आज तक कुल कितना धन लगाया है ;

(ख) लगाया गया धन कितनी किश्तों में वापस लिया जाएगा तथा उस पर किस दर से ब्याज लिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की स्थानीय शाखा द्वारा 1970-71 के वित्तीय वर्ष में कितना धन लगाया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). जितनी सूचना उपलब्ध

है, उतनी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे यथाशीघ्र सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

लघु उद्योगों के विकास और कुएं खोदने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की देवास शाखा द्वारा लगाया गया धन

8376. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कुएं खोदने और कृषि-कार्यों के लिए पम्प और टैम्पो खरीदने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की देवास शाखा द्वारा पहली अगस्त, 1969 से आज तक कुल कितना धन लगाया गया है ;

(ख) लगाया गया धन कितनी किश्तों में वापस लिया जायेगा तथा उस पर किस दर से ब्याज लिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की स्थानीय शाखा द्वारा 1970-71 के वित्तीय वर्ष में कितना धन लगाया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). जितनी सूचना उपलब्ध है, उतनी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे यथा शीघ्र सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

लघु उद्योगों के विकास और कुएं खोदने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की उज्जैन शाखा द्वारा लगाया गया धन

8377. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कुएं खोदने तथा कृषि कार्यों के लिये पम्प तथा टैम्पो खरीदने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की उज्जैन शाखा ने पहली अगस्त, 1969 से आज तक कुल कितना धन लगाया है ;

(ख) लगाया गया धन कितनी किश्तों में वापस लिया जायेगा तथा उस पर किस दर से ब्याज लिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की स्थानीय शाखा द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में कितना धन लगाया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). जितनी सूचना उपलब्ध है, उतनी इकट्ठी की जा रहो है और उसे यथा शीघ्र सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

लघु उद्योगों के विकास और कुएं खोदने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की रतलाम शाखा द्वारा लगाया गया धन

8378. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कुएं खोदने तथा कृषि कार्यों के लिये पम्प और टैम्पो खरीदने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की रतलाम शाखा द्वारा पहलो अगस्त, 1969 से अब तक कुल कितना धन लगाया गया है ;

(ख) लगाया गया धन कितनी किश्तों में वापस लिया जायेगा तथा उस पर किस दर से ब्याज लिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की स्थानीय शाखा द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में कितना धन लगाया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). जितनी सूचना उपलब्ध

है, उतनी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे यथा शीघ्र सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को घाटा

8379. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के ग्यारह बड़े समवायों में, जिनमें प्रत्येक में 20 करोड़ रुपयों की प्रदत्त पूंजी लगी है, रिजर्व बैंक के नवीनतम बुलैटिन के अनुसार वर्ष 1967-68 में पचपन करोड़ रुपयों का घाटा हुआ था जबकि उससे पहले वर्ष में इन समवायों में 35.8 करोड़ रुपयों का घाटा हुआ था ;

(ख) उक्त बुलैटिन से अन्य किन किन बातों का पता चला है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अध्ययन में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह मत भी प्रकट किया गया है कि :

(1) प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित 11 उद्यमों ने 1967-68 के दौरान अपनी परिसम्पत्तियों के बड़े भाग का निर्माण बाह्य साधनों से वित्त-पोषण करके किया ;

(2) 1967-68 में तैयार किये गये माल के मूल्य में जो वृद्धि हुई थी, वह न केवल कुल खर्च में होने वाली वृद्धि से प्रतिसंतुलित हो गयी बल्कि खर्च की रकम फिर भी अतिरिक्त बनी रही । जिन महत्वपूर्ण मदों के अन्तर्गत खर्च में वृद्धि हुई, वे हैं : कच्चा माल, मशीनों के हिस्से आदि, और उत्पादन शुल्क तथा उपकर ; और

(3) कुल मिलाकर इन 11 कम्पनियों में से जिन दो उद्यमों के काम के परिणाम अत्यन्त निराशाजनक रहे, वे हैं—हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड और हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ।

(ग) इन 11 सरकारी उद्यमों को जो हानि हुई उसमें हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड और भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड का बहुत बड़ा अंशदान है क्योंकि ये बुनियादी भारी इंजीनियरिंग से सम्बद्ध ऐसे उद्योग हैं जिन पर इनकी प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयों की अवधि के लम्बा होने आदि जैसी अन्य प्रतिकूल बातों के अलावा 1967-68 की मंदी का पूरा-पूरा प्रभाव पड़ा था । 1968-69 में इन 11 उद्यमों की समूची हानि में कुछ कमी हुई है ।

सुपर फास्फेट उर्वरक कारखानों की बेकार पड़ी क्षमता

8380. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश में सुपरफास्फेट उर्वरक कारखानों की 50 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं

और उक्त सर्वेक्षण के अन्य परिणामों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) जी हां, 1969-70 वर्ष के दौरान वास्तविक उत्पादन, स्थापित क्षमता का केवल 48 प्रतिशत था ।

(ख) सुपरफास्फेट कारखानों में क्षमता के कम प्रयोग का मुख्य कारण सुपरफास्फेट उर्वरक की कम मांग थी । सुपरफास्फेट उर्वरक की कम मांग के निम्न कारण थे :—

(1) सुपरफास्फेट निर्माण करने वाली अधिकांश फर्मों के दक्ष विक्रय संगठनों की कमी ।

(2) अधिकांश सुपरफास्फेट निर्माताओं के पास प्रगतिशील साधनों का न होना ।

(3) कम पोषक अंश (16 प्रतिशत पी$_2$ ओ$_5$) वाले सुपरफास्फेट उर्वरक का, डाय अमोनियम या सम्मिश्र उर्वरकों जैसे अधिक पोषक अंश युक्त उर्वरकों की तुलना न कर सकना ।

(4) डाय अमोनियम फास्फेट, अमोनियम और एन० पी० के० मिक्सचर्स के रूप में फास्फोटिक उर्वरकों का आयात ।

(ग) सरकार ने निम्न कदम उठाये हैं :—

(1) देशीय उत्पादन और घरेलू मांग के अन्तराल को पूरा करने के लिए फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के आयात को दृढ़ता से प्रतिबन्धित किया गया है ।

(2) राज्य सरकारों को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है कि आयातित फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों की सप्लाई होने से पूर्व वे सुपरफास्फेट के स्टाक्स (भंडार) को उठा लें ।

(3) एक दक्ष विक्रय संगठन की स्थापना की आवश्यकता के बारे में देशीय उद्योग से अनुरोध किया गया है । सुपरफास्फेट उद्योग को पेश हो रही कठिनाइयों का दीर्घावधि हल मालूम करने के विचार से, फर्टिलाइजर एसोसियेशन आफ इण्डिया ने, सरकार के अनुरोध पर, सही आंकड़ों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए समस्या का गहराई में तकनीकी आर्थिक अध्ययन शुरू किया है ताकि सरकार मामले की जांच कर सके तथा निर्णय ले सके । अध्ययन जारी है ।

Purchase of Equity Shares by M/s. Kapadias of Bombay

8381. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one "M/s Kapadias" of Bombay have, during the recent period, purchased 1,30,000 equity shares, valued at Rs. 1,87,50,000 in the "National Rayon Corporation" of Bombay ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the details of the sources of finance, including the bank finance ; and

(d) the steps, if any, being taken by Government to stop bank advance for cornering of shares ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Apparently the Hon'ble Member has M/s Maganlal Chhaganlal

(P) Ltd. in mind. This is the company of which the shares are held by the Kapadias. During the financial years 1964-65 to 1968-69 M/s Maganlal Chhaganlal (P) Ltd. acquired 1,99,390 shares and sold 1,33,128 shares of M/s National Rayon Corporation Ltd. As on 31-3-1969, they held 66,262 shares of this company.

(c) The balance sheet of M/s Maganlal Chhaganlal (P) Ltd. as on 31-3-1969 shows that out of the total assets of Rs. 4.88 crores, Rs. 3.73 crores were invested in shares of companies including National Rayon Corporation. It further shows that the assets of the said company have been acquired out of its capital, reserves and borrowings. The capital and reserves amount to Rs. 46.54 lakhs. The borrowings to the extent of Rs. 46.13 lakhs are from Banks. The rest of the borrowings are from persons other than Banks.

(d) The Reserve Bank has warned the banks to exercise great vigilance in the matter of end use of the credit which they provide. In lending to the corporate sector, the nationalised banks will be expected to scrutinise, to the extent feasible, the end use of the funds to ensure that no portion of the funds is diverted to lending to, or investment in other concerns for employment in unproductive activities or for purposes unconnected with the activities of the loanee company. Where it is found that one borrower from a nationalised bank intends to lend a part of the borrowal to an associated concern the sanction to the borrower will be suitably reduced and the associated concern will be expected to approach a bank on its own with an application for financial accommodation which the bank will consider on its merits. In regard to advances against shares in particular the Reserve Bank has issued instructions to commercial banks that they should scrutinise carefully the purpose for which the advance is sought and should ensure that the advance is not being used for speculative purposes or for enabling the borrower to acquire or retain a controlling interest in the company. The banks have also been advised that advances against shares to companies should be scrutinised carefully to see that such advances are not used to facilitate or retain inter-corporate investments. The Reserve Bank has also recently prohibited nationalised banks from giving without its approval advances against shares exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs in the case of any single borrower. Government intends to devise further suitable measures, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, to ensure that inter-corporate lending and investment of funds drawn from these banks is checked even more effectively than at present.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to International Yogashram Centre near Pant Marg, New Delhi

8382. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Government accommodation has been allotted to the International Yogashram Centre near Pant Marg, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the total plinth area of the accommodation, the area of lawns and the terms of allotment ;

(c) whether it is a Government institution ;

(d) if not, the constitution and objects of this organisation and the names and addresses of the persons on its management along with the date of its registration ; and

(e) the details of other facilities/grants/loans/assistance given to it since its inception ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The allotment has been made in favaur of the Vishwayatan Yogashram.

(b) A total area of 1,866 acres of land, with built-up units having 20,460 sq. ft. of plinth area, has been allotted near Gole Post Office on Pant Marg, New Delthi. The main terms of the allotment are :

(i) the Yogashram will utilise land measuring about 1,393 acres for the construction of an office, a library class rooms and Yogic therapeutic research laboratory and shall pay for the same at the rate of Rs. 5,000.00 per acre *plus* 5% annual ground rent thereof ;

(ii) the remaining portion of the land measuring about 0.473 acres will be utilised by the Ashram for their bonafide residential purposes and for this area of land, the Ashram will pay at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh per acre as premium *plus* Rs. 1,800.00 per acre as annual ground rent.

(iii) the existing structures on the site have been sold to the Yogashram for Rs. 62,674.00. The Yogashram shall demolish the structures within two years. In case, however, the Ashram fails to do so within that period, it shall be required to pay a further sum of Rs. 80,176.00 towards the cost of the structures.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is a charitable institution registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 1st March, 1958. Relevant extracts from its Memorandum of Association showing its objects and the composition of the Board of Trustees are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3396/70].

(e) The details of other facilities/grants/loans/assistance given to the Vishwayatan Yogashram have already been given in the House by the Minister of Education and Youth Services in reply to Unstarred Question 6631 on April 17, 1970. He has also undertaken to supply the required information about the financial assistance, if any, given to the Yogashram by other Ministries/Departments.

कोटा में आय-कर कार्यालय

8383. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर कार्यालय को कोटा, राजस्थान ले जाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कार्यालय को कोटा ले जाने से व्यापारियों को उनकी अपीलें सुने जाने के बारे में लाभ पहुंचा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्ष से कितनी अपीलें अनिर्णीत हैं ;

(घ) अब तक कोई निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) ये अपीलें उनसे केवल आय-कर लेने के बारे में हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). आयकर कार्यालय को कोटा स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया गया है। परन्तु उस क्षेत्र में अपीलें सुनने के लिये 1-11-1968 को अपीलीय सहायक आयकर आयुक्त का एक नया कार्यालय खोला गया है।

(ग) 30-4-70 को चार अपीलें तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से विचाराधीन थीं।

(घ) उपर्युक्त चार अपीलें निम्नलिखित कारणों से विचाराधीन रही हैं :—

(i) एक अपील कर-निर्धारिती की प्रार्थना पर दिल्ली को अन्तरित करने के लिये विचाराधीन है।

(ii) दो अपीलें इसलिये विचाराधीन हैं कि कर-निर्धारिती की आयकर अधिनियम 1961 धारा की 146 के अधीन दी गयी दरख्वास्तों का अभी आयकर अधिकारी द्वारा निपटान होना है, क्योंकि कर-निर्धारण उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 144 के अन्तर्गत किये गये थे।

(iii) एक अपील इसलिए विचाराधीन है कि कर-निर्धारिती की आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 89 के अन्तर्गत दी गयी दरख्वास्त आय-कर आयुक्त के यहां आदेश के लिए विचाराधीन है।

(ङ) इन चारों अपीलों में ग्रस्त कर की रकम लगभग 12,000 रुपये है।

संसद-सदस्यों को उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के जनरल अस्पतालों के सिविल सर्जनों द्वारा लिखी गई दवाइयों की सप्लाई

8384. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद-सदस्यों को उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के जनरल अस्पतालों के सिविल सर्जनों द्वारा उनके स्वास्थ्य की परीक्षा के उपरांत लिखी गई औषधियां दिल्ली के एक केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालय से सप्लाई नहीं की जातीं, जबकि उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अस्पताल भी "ए" श्रेणी के अस्पताल हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सम्बन्धित सदस्य को विलिंग्डन अस्पताल में अपनी डाक्टरी जांच कराने को कहा जाता है, और यदि हां, तो सदस्यों को होने वाली असुविधा को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, क्योंकि औषधालयों के डाक्टरों द्वारा बताये गये उपचार के अनुसार उन्हें उचित उपचार नहीं मिलता तथा उनके द्वारा लिखी गई दवाइयां, उनको सप्लाई नहीं की जातीं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार, नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). जी हां, सिविल सर्जन अथवा किसी अन्य अधिकृत चिकित्सक द्वारा दिये गये नुस्खे को जब दिल्ली में औषधि देने के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तो संबंधित संसद सदस्य के स्वास्थ्य की वास्तविक हालत के अनुसार नुस्खे की पुष्टि करने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत जान बूझ कर अतिरिक्त सावधानी बरतने के हेतु रोगी के स्वास्थ्य की जांच की जाती है। ऐसा करना आवश्यक होता है क्योंकि नुस्खा अक्सर औषधियां लेने के लिए तुरन्त प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता।

Reimbursement of Medical Expenses to Ministers

8385. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministers are entitled for the reimbursement of the medical expenses ; and

(b) if so, the name of the Minister who was paid the largest amount as reimbursement in respect of the said expenses in 1968-69 alongwith the amount paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected.

Tax Arrears

8386. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the gross amount of arrears of taxes for the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the amount of refund due in each year on the basis of final orders but refund vouchers not issued, and the amount of refunds for which refund vouchers issued but not cashed ;

(c) the disputed amounts during each year for which appeals were pending at any level, amounts included in the amount of gross arrears and the amounts recovered ;

(d) the amounts for which demands were issued before close of the year but were actually payable after 31st March ; and

(e) how much amount is really considered unrecoverable and which should be written off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a)

Tax	*Gross demands outstanding during the year ending*			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	(In lakhs of rupees)
Income-tax	622,61	774,40	739,32	(as on 31-12-69)
Estate Duty	9,73	8,97	6,79	(as on 28-2-70)
Wealth-tax	7,58	7,99	5,26	(as on 28-2-70)
Gift-tax	1,26	1,57	96	(as on 28-2-70)

(b) The information is not maintained and its collection will involve considerable time and labour.

(c) Disputed amounts for which appeals were pending as on 31st March of

Tax	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
			(In lakhs of Rupees)
Income-tax	25,88*	36,93*	47,98* (as on 31-12-69)
Estate Duty	2,08	2,50	Not available
Wealth-tax	1,07	1,02	Not available
Gift-tax	24	23	Not available

The figures of amounts recovered are not maintained.

(d) Amounts for which demands were raised before close of the year but were actually payable after 31st March.

Tax	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Income-tax	153,75	157,58	Not available
Estate Duty	3,08	2,32	Not available
Wealth-tax	2,00	1,51	Not available
Gift-tax	22	41	Not available

(e) Precise information regarding the irrecoverable amount and which may have to be written off is not readily available.

*This represents the amount involved in appeals wherein stay has been granted.

भारत के रिजर्व बैंक की शाखाओं में काम कर रहे कर्मचारी

8387. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के रिजर्व बैंक की देश की विभिन्न शाखाओं में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) रिजर्व बैंक की पटना शाखा में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पटना शाखा में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को राजेन्द्र नगर स्थित क्वाटरों के लिये दिल्ली में तथा अन्य बड़े नगरों स्थित क्वार्टरों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक किराया देना पड़ता है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका औचित्य क्या है तथा उनसे इतना अधिक किराया किस आधार पर लिया जाता है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार पटना के क्वार्टरों का किराया कम करने का है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो किस तिथि से तथा वह किस सीमा तक कम किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 30 जून 1969 को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सभी शाखाओं में काम कर रहे सभी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 19,423 थी। इसमें से पटना कार्यालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या 640 थी।

(ग) और (घ). रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का किराया रियायती दरों पर इस प्रकार निर्धारित किया जाता कि उसे सामान्य खर्चों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद निर्माण-लागत के (जमीन की कीमत को छोड़कर) एक प्रतिशत के बराबर की रकम मिलती रहे। 1968 में राजेन्द्र नगर, पटना में जो कर्मचारी क्वार्टर बनाये गये थे, उनके सम्बन्ध में बैंक द्वारा ऊंची दरों पर रियायती किराया लिये जाने का मुख्य कारण निर्माण-लागत में वर्तमान समय में वृद्धि होना और क्वार्टरों का पहले क्वार्टरों की अपेक्षा अच्छा होना है। इसी कारण से, पहले बनाये गये क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले कर्मचारियों को कम और नये क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले कर्मचारियों को अधिक किराया देना पड़ता है।

(ङ) और (च). सरकार, सामान्यतः रिजर्व बैंक के रोजमर्रा के प्रशासनिक कार्यों में दखल नहीं देती। अक्टूबर, 1969 में रिजर्व बैंक ने अखिल भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक कर्मचारी संघ को सूचित कर दिया था कि वह, उन सभी बस्तियों के मामले में, जहां सरकार और रिजर्व बैंक दोनों के कर्मचारी क्वार्टर हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारियों से लिए जाने वाले किराये के आधार पर किराया लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसके अनुसार कर्मचारी को अपने वेतन का 10 प्रतिशत भाग किराये के रूप में देना पड़ेगा और उसे मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं मिलेगा। रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार इस प्रकार कर्मचारियों को पटना में कम किराया देना पड़ेगा। रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा कर्मचारी संघ के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

पटना स्थित भारत के रिजर्व बैंक के कर्मचारी संस्था द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन

8388. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिजर्व बैंक कर्मचारी संस्था, पटना ने बैंक प्राधिकारियों को एक ज्ञापन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या बैंक प्राधिकारियों तथा सरकार ने उक्त ज्ञापन में की गई मांगों पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि उन्हें 28 अप्रैल 1970 तक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक कर्मचारी संस्था पटना की ओर से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) से (घ). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

UNICEF Aid to Primary Health Centres

8389. SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that selected Primary Health Centres are getting UNICEF aid namely equipments, medicines and vehicles ;

(b) the number of recipients upto the 31st March, 1970 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Primary Health Centre at Ketti in Nilgiris District, Tamil Nadu has been selected for the purpose some time back but the aid has not been given so far ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) 2347.

(c) The Primary Health Centre at Ketti in Nilgiris District, Tamil Nadu has received UNICEF assistance, on the 10th April, 1970, except for vehicle.

(d) The request for release of vehicle is pending with the UNICEF.

Birth Control Scheme by Dr. Phool Singh of Dehra Dun

8390. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Dr. Phool Singh Health Officer of Dehradun offered a detailed scheme of BIRTH CONTROL by natural study and action without any medicine about two years ago ;

(b) whether Government after long correspondence rejected this scheme which could save crores of rupees of the country and could have given better results ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes. Shri Phool Singh Vaidyaraja of Karanpur City Board Dispensary, Dehradun had suggested a 'Yogic Kriya' to check the growth of population by controlling the birth rate.

(b) and (c). No. The Government had made repeated references to Shri Phool Singh Vaidyaraja for disclosing the details of the method so that its efficacy as well as acceptability could be tested, but he has declined to do so. The Government is, therefore, unable to take any action on the method suggested by him. The question of its rejection, therefore, does not arise.

Amount advanced to Transporters, Rickshawalas and Small Contractors etc.

8391. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

the amount advanced to transporters, rickshawalas and small industrialists, cultivators and small contractors under bank nationalisation in 1970 up to the 15th April, 1970 separately to each class?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Information relating to advances granted by the nationalised banks is not available separately for rickshawalas and small contractors. However, figures of outstanding advances of the nationalised banks to farmers, small scale industrial units, and transport operators (including rickshawalas) retail traders and self-employed persons and the number of borrowal accounts under these heads as at the end of January 1970 are indicated below :

	No. of Accounts	*Amount Outstanding*
		(*Rs. crores*)
Direct finance to agriculture (farmers)	275,326	65.61
Small Scale Industry	50,960	184.97
Road Transport Operators	5,610	13.43
Retail traders and self-employed persons	59,254	33.30

Figures subsequent to January, 1970 are not available.

परिवार नियोजन अभियान के माध्यम से देश में जनसंख्या में वृद्धि को रोकना

8392. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में जनसंख्या में वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण करने हेतु आत्मसंयम और कृत्रिम उपायों के माध्यम से परिवार नियोजन अभियान चलाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में आत्मसंयम और कृत्रिम उपायों को अपनाने के सम्बन्ध में तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रमों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय, विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) देश में जन संचार के विभिन्न प्रचार एकांशों द्वारा छोटे परिवार के आदर्श को अपनाने के वास्ते प्रजननशील दम्पतियों को शिक्षा और प्रेरणा देने के लिए लगातार ध्यान दिया जाता है । प्रेरित व्यक्तियों के लिए नसबन्दी आपरेशनों और लूप पहनाने के वास्ते अनेक स्थायी केन्द्रों, सचल सेवा एकांशों और शिविरों के जरिये देश में अधिक-से-अधिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जाती हैं । प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधकों जैसे झागवाली टिकिया, जैली, निरोध आदि के वितरण के लिए सम्बन्धित तंत्र को और अधिक तेज कर दिया गया है तथा अधिक खपत के लिए निरोध मुफ्त सप्लाई, व्यावसायिक वितरण और डिपो होल्डरों के जरिये उपलब्ध किया गया है । कार्यक्रम में अन्य स्वीकार्य और जांचे हुए तरीके और साधन भी मुफ्त उपलब्ध किये जाते हैं । इन सभी उपायों का ध्येय यह है कि केन्द्र, राज्य, जिला और सीमावर्ती स्तरों पर एक सुव्यवस्थित संगठन द्वारा लोगों के घरों से अधिक-से-अधिक नजदीक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जाए ।

विभिन्न गृह-निर्माण योजनाओं पर व्यय

8393. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में (1) एकीकृत राजकीय सहायता प्राप्त औद्योगिक श्रमिक तथा समाज के निर्धन वर्ग गृह-निर्माण योजना, 1952 (1966 में संशोधित), (2) निम्न आय वर्ग गृह-निर्माण योजना, 1954, (3) राजकीय सहायता प्राप्त बागान श्रमिक गृह-निर्माण योजना, 1956 (1966 में संशोधित), (4)

गन्दी बस्ती हटाना तथा सुधार योजना, 1956, (5) ग्रामीण गृह-निमाण योजना, 1957, (6) मध्यम आय-वर्ग गृह-निर्माण योजना, 1959, (7) भूमि अर्जन तथा विकास योजना, 1959, (8) राज्य सरकारी कर्मचारी किराया गृह-निर्माण योजना, 1959 तथा (9) झुग्गी झोंपड़ी हटाना योजना (दिल्ली), 1960 के लिये वर्ष वार कितना धन मंजूर किया गया और कितना व्यय किया गया और निर्माण-कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी है । **[ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या** LT-3397/70**]**

Export of Petroleum Products During 1969-70

8394. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the total quantity of petroleum products export from India during the year 1969-70 and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): The total quantity of Petroleum Products exported from India during 1969-70 was of the order of 6.19 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 9.26 crores.

Family Planning and Sex Education in Schools

8395. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President, Family Planning Association of India suggested preparation of courses in family planning and sex education in schools ; and

(b) whether Government have given a considerable thought to this subject and made suggestions to the various State Governments to introduce sex education with a view to educate the school children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, in a letter to the Editor "The Times of India" which appeared in that paper Smt. Avabi B. Wadia, President, Family Planning Association of India expressed the need for making available sex education or family planning life education in an adult setting, appropriately graded as regards age groups, cultural moves and modes and standards of living after careful preparation.

(b) No. Government, however, consider it useful to introduce topics relating to population dynamics and small family norm in the schools and colleges which can help the students in the right direction when they come of age. A national seminar on population education was held in August, 1979 and a workshop of the professional experts was held in December, 1969 at New Delhi. The workshop has developed objectives, outlines of contents studies and materials required and a plan for developing and implementing the programme of population education during the Fourth Plan period for various stages of education, namely, University or College, teachers training, (secondary), teachers training (elementary), Higher Secondary Schools and Elementary Schools.

Income Tax on Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Corporation Visakhapatnam

8396. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax

Officer, Visakhapatnam imposed Income-tax on Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Corporation, Visakhapatnam ;

(b) the total amount of tax assessed against this Corporation during the years 1967-68 and 68-69 and the total amount collected ; and

(c) whether it is not considered hard-hitting to the A. P. Scheduled Tribes in collecting tax from the above Corporation which is reinvesting money for tribal needs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes Sir. The Income-tax Officer, Visakhapatnam raised provisional demands in respect of assessment years 1966-67 and 1967-1968. No regular assessment have so far been made on the Corporation.

(b) The information is given below :

Assessment Year	*Tax paid*	*Nature of demand*	*Date of payment*
1966-67	Rs. 73,910	Provisional demand	24.3.1970
1967-68	Rs. 66,180	Provisional demand	24.3.1970
1958-69	Rs. 17,413	Self-assessment demand.	28.3.1970

(c) The question does not arise because the Corporation has not made any claim for exemption from income-tax. If such a claim is made it would be examined in due course at the time of regular assessment.

Production of Plastic Cornea by A. I. I. M. S.

8397. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Science has developed a plastic cornea which can be used in those cases where ordinary eye grafting stands no chance of success ;

(b) if so, whether this plastic cornea has been successfully tested ; and

(c) the steps taken to produce plastic cornea on a large scale and the amount sanctioned for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) This plastic cornea has so far been experimented upon rabbits only and the results have been encouraging. However, it has not yet been tested on human beings.

(c) The work is being carried on at experimental basis with a grant of Rs. 12,000 from the Indian Council of Medical Research. The question of large scale production does not arise at present.

Nationalisation of Coking Coal Mines

8398. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nationalisation of coking coal mines which was under the consideration of Government has been decided upon ;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be done ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Nationalisa-

tion of coking coal mines, as such has not been under the consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of Project and Camps for Eye Operation

8399. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has approved the Project 'Eyes of India' whose aim is to organise eye camps and undertake eye operations ;

(b) if so, what will be the total cost of expenditure involved ;

(c) whether the scheme has been worked out by the Royal Commonwealth Society for the blind in collaboration with the National Association of the Blind in India ; and

(d) if so, how far this project will help Government in producing ophthalmic specialist and for giving medical aid to the people.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The project has not yet been formally approved by the Government of India as no detailed report has been submitted to them nor a formal request made.

(b) It is difficult at this stage to estimate cost. According to one estimate the expenditure would range between £65,000 to £85,000.

(c) Yes.

(d) The project aims at providing operative ophthalmic care to the needy in the villages and not in providing ophthalmic specialists.

Import needs of Crude Oil during 1969

8401. SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the import need of crude oil for 1969 was estimated at 12.36 million tonnes involving a foreign exchange worth Rs. 107 crores ;

(b) what are the actual figures of import for the said period ; and

(c) whether this heavy burden on foreign exchange was caused due to the reckless dieselisation programme of Railways, which on the other hand resulted in loss to the coal industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) During 1969, crude oil imports amounted to 10.8 million tonnes costing Rs. 94.6 crores in foreign exchange.

(c) No. On the other hand, the production of high speed diesel oil within the country during 1969 was in excess of the requirements, and the surplus totalling 67,000 tonnes was exported.

Comparative deposits of low grade and high grade coking coal

8402. SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the country has larger deposits of comparatively poorer grade of coking coal as compared to higher grade of coal and in order to conserve the higher grade coal, the steel plants shall have to consume comparatively poorer grade of coal in much quantity ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Hindustan Steel Limited is offering price for higher grade of coal which is mined at less cost as compared to comparatively poorer grade of coal being mined costing heavy expenditure ; and

(c) whether this will not render comparatively low grade mines uneconomical which may result in their closing down and create unemployment problem, and also quicker extinction of limited deposits of higher grade coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Steel Plants are already taking lower grades of coking coal after beneficiation to the extent possible.

(b) and (c). Price of coal is related to quality. The cost of mining of coal depends on several factors, such as, depth, mining conditions, extent of mechanisation, etc. It cannot be said, as a general rule, that higher grades of coking coal are mined at less cost than lower grades of coal. Again, coal mined under adverse conditions is eligible for subsidy, so that the mining operations under difficult conditions do not become very un-economical.

Frustration and Discontent among the Architectural Draftsmen in C. P. W. D.

8403. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that frustration and discontent prevails among the Architectural Draftsmen in C. P. W. D. on account of their low and shortspanned grade *viz*. Rs. 205 to 280 and poor avenues of promotion and 30 per cent of architectural draftsmen have reached the maximum of grade within last three years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Architectural Draftsmen of C. P. W. D. have submitted a representation regarding extension of maximum of the grade ; if so, the details there of ;

(c) the action taken thereon and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government will reconsider the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) the scale of pay of Architectural Draftsmen is Rs. 205-7-240-8-280 and is a shortspanned grade. About 18.3% of Architectural Draftsmen are, at present, drawing the maximum of the pay scale *viz*. Rs. 280/-. There may be some frustration among the Architectural Draftsmen on this count.

(b) Yes. The Architectural Draftsmen desire that their grade should be extended upto Rs. 380/- making it a scale of Rs. 205-7-240-8-280-10-380.

(c) There is a ban on upward revision of scales of pay and the Association have been informed that their proposal to revise the scale of pay of Architectural Draftsmen cannot be accepted at this stage.

(d) The Government can reconsider the matter only when the ban on upward revision of scale of pay has been lifted. Further the Third Pay Commission may also look into this matter.

Disparity in determination of Selection Grade of Architectural Draftsmen

8404. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Ministry the Health Department determines Selection Grade posts at the rate of 20 per cent of the total strength of Architectural Draftsmen, whereas the C. P. W. D., determines Selection Grade posts at the rate 20 per cent of the permanent strength of Architectural Draftsmen ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such disparity and the steps government propose to take to rectify the same ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir. In the Department of Health also the number of posts of Architectural Draftsmen in Selection Grade is now calculated at 20% of permanent posts of Architectural Draftsmen.

(b) There is no disparity.

Removal of Slum Colonies around Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi

8405. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Safdarjung Enclave was developed by the Delhi Development Authority and plots therein were sold by public auction ;

(b) if so, the maximum price for a plot of 200 square yards the D. D. A. got through public auction till recently ;

(c) whether the Safdarjung Enclave is completely developed, as was declared by D. D. A. before the auction was made ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Safdarjung Enclave surrounds some unauthorised colonies with a number of dairies and hundreds of cattle, a ganda nallah, and a dumping ground ;

(e) whether Government are also aware that the unhygienic conditions of the slum-colonies are affecting the health and also cause many inconveniences to the residents of the Enclave who had to pay exorbitant price for the plots ; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to remove the slum-colonies contiguous to the Safdarjung Enclave ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 180/- per sq. yd. (Rs. 215.28 P. per sq. metre).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Confirmation of Staff in Enforcement Directorate

8406. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in each grade in the Enforcement Directorate, who have rendered more than five years of service and have not yet been confirmed ;

(b) the reasons for non-confirmation ;

(c) whether there are any orders from the Home Ministry in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A statement showing the number of persons in the Enforcement Directorate who have rendered more than five years of service in a grade and have not been confirmed in that grade, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3398/70].

(b) Confirmation of temporary employees against available permanent posts has been pending for finalisation of the Recruitment Rules for various posts and settlement of seniority disputes, etc.

(c) and (d). Ministry of Home Affairs in their O. M. No. 12/7/69-Ests (D), dated the 27th October, 1969 have issued instructions regarding conducting of annual reviews for conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones in accordance with the various orders issued by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) with a view to confirming the eligible temporary employees against permanent posts.

Additional Posts sanctioned for Enforcement Directorate

8407. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any additional posts for different categories in the Enforcement Directorate have been sanctioned ;

(b) if so, from which date ;

(c) whether the posts have been filled up and if not, the reason therefor ;

(d) whether the vacancies will also be filled up by departmental promotions ; and

(e) whether there are any recruitment rules for the various categories of staff and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3399/70].

(c) Some of these posts have been filled up ; others are in the process of being filled up. The time lag is due to some procedural difficulties, including finalisation of Recruitment Rules for certain posts and seniority disputes in certain grades.

(d) The vacancies will be filled up in accordance with the Recruitment Rules which would include quotas for departmental promotions.

(e) Recruitment Rules for almost all Class I and II posts have already been framed and notified *vide* Notification No. 11/GSR/F. No. 33/112/68-Ad. IA. dated 2nd August, 1969. Recruitment Rules for other posts are in the process of finalisation in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and wherever required also the U. P. S. C.

Arrears of Income Tax

8408. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 444 ; on the 30th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether analysis of the arrear demands of Income Tax above Rupees 1 lakh and below Rs. 5 lakhs has since been completed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No Sir, The analysis is not yet completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount of Bank Credit Advanced during 'Current Busy Season'

8409. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 835 on the 6th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the advancement of about Rs. 414.6 crores was made against the policies of Government enunciated with regard to the nationalised banks and the State Bank ;

(b) whether responsibility for this advance by the nationalised Banks even on a bigger scale than when they were not nationalised during this very season last year has been fixed ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). An increase in bank credit is not necessarily undesirable from the point of view of maintenance of price stability, if it is met out of increased deposit mobilisation and not by recourse to borrowing from the Reserve Bank. Banks cannot deny credit for essential industrial activities.

In order to discourage recourse to refinance from the Reserve Bank, the latter has recently imposed a number of restrictions such as increased net liquidity ratio and higher penal rates of interest on such re-finance. The Reserve Bank has simultaneously removed the

ceiling of 9½ per cent on bank's lending and the latter are, therefore, now free to charge a higher rate of interest. It is expected that these measures will bring about a reduction in the pace of credit expansion. In order to curb the use of credit for speculative build up of certain sensitive items like cotton, foodgrains etc., the Reserve Bank has tightened selective control on such advances by imposing higher minimum margins and minimum rates of interest. Apart from discouraging credit for these specified commodities, there are, however, no restrictions on the banks for lending to industry in general for genuine needs of production.

The increase in the bank credit during the past few months is attributable to several reasons, including the need to finance higher level of sugar stocks and generally the revival of industrial activity. A part of the rise is also due to increased lending to hitherto neglected sector including agriculture, road transport operators etc. In the circumstances mentioned above, the question of fixing responsibility for increased advances during the current busy season does not arise.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Darbhanga District, Bihar

8410. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5314 on the 6th April, 1970 and state:

(a) the reasons for not opening a single new branch in Basopatti, Benipatti, Jhanjharpur, Madhawapur, Loukaha, Khutana, Phulparas, Yhogiara, Kamtaul, Singhhara, Pahika, Umagaon, Madhepur, Bahera, Kallyanpur, Waris Nagar, Khajouli Kushesh-warsthan, Tajpur, Babu Barahi, Ladania, Loukahi, Audhratharhi and other sub-treasury centres or towns in the district of Darbhanga, the District having biggest population in Bihar;

(b) whether the 'Lead Bank' for Darbhanga, the Central Bank has decided for opening new branches in the District; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) As indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5314 answered on 6th April 1970, in drawing up the programme of branch expansion in the year 1970, the Reserve Bank has given priority to opening of bank offices at un-banked towns ('towns' as per 1961 Census classification) and un-banked treasury/sub-treasury centres. None of the centres mentioned in the present Question appears to come within these categories. Further, no commercial bank had approached the Reserve Bank of India for permission to open offices at these centres.

(b) and (c). The Central Bank of India, to whom Darbhanga district has been allotted under the 'Lead Bank' scheme, has conducted a preliminary survey of that district and identified four centres *viz.*, Sarairanjan, Jhanjharpur, Tajpur and Madhubani for opening bank offices and has recently approached Reserve Bank in this regard. The matter is under consideration of the Reserve Bank.

गांधी बलिदान स्थल न्यास

8411. **श्री शशि भूषण :**
श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "गांधी बलिदान स्थल न्यास" में बिड़ला परिवार के कितने सदस्यों को शामिल किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या बिड़ला परिवार का एक सदस्य उक्त न्यास का भविष्य में भी सदस्य रहेगा ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है, तथा न्यास कब बनाया जायगा ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त न्यास में हरिजनों, अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के व्यक्तियों तथा आदिवासियों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी

शामिल करने का है जो कि महात्मा गांधी जी को बहुत प्रिय थे और जिनके उत्थान के लिये राष्ट्रपिता ने अन्तिम क्षण तक कार्य किये; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त व्यक्तियों संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ङ). सरकार ने इन प्रश्नों पर विचार नहीं किया है तथा सरकार का न्यास (ट्रस्ट) को बिरला हाउस के हस्तांतरित करने के अन्तिम निर्णय तक इन मामलों में कोई टीका-टिप्पणी करना असामयिक होगा ।

बिड़ला भवन को गांधी "बलिदान स्थल" का नाम देना

8412. **श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा बिड़ला भवन को 'गांधी बलिदान स्थल' का नाम दे दिया गया है और सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र में तत्सम्बन्धी नाम पट्ट लगा दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस न्यास का नाम 'गांधी बलिदान स्थल न्यास' रखा जायेगा जिसको इसके लिये सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की नीति तथा उसकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने उस स्थल का नाम, जहां गांधी जी की हत्या की गई थी, 'गांधी बलिदान स्थल' रख दिया है, न कि सम्पूर्ण बिरला हाउस का ।

(ख) और (ग) . इस मामले के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Funds for Development of Calcutta

8413. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the leaders of Indian Chamber of Commerce submitted a memorandum to Government of West Bengal during the first part of April, 1970 regarding the urgent problems of providing fund for development of Calcutta ;

(b) whether they offered co-operation on behalf of the Industrialists of West Bengal for the project for development of Calcutta ; and

(c) if so, the details about the matter, the text of the memorandum submitted by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the steps taken by Government in regard to this urgent matter of fund for development of Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Utilisation of PL-480 funds for slum clearance works in Calcutta

8414. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the issue of diverting PL-480 funds for slum clearance project for Calcutta ;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision in this matter ; and

(c) if so, the amount of PL-480 that will be diverted for meeting the expenses for slum clearance and undertaking alternative house building schemes for the benefit of the slum

dwellers in Calcutta whose number exceeds over one and a half-million ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The Fourth Five-Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 40,00 crores for the development of Calcutta Metropolitan District. As is known, external assistance is taken into account in estimating the resources likely to be available for the Plan. As such, the question of diversion of PL-480 funds for Plan expenditures does not arise since they are not additional resources. However, the possibility of earmarking these funds for projects and programmes which are mutually acceptable and are included in the Plan is under examination.

Starting of Cattle Insurance Scheme by Life Insurance Corporation

8415. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation propose to start a cattle insurance in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ; and

(c) where it will be launched in the first instance ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, it has been reported that the Chairman of the Corporation has asked a subsidiary of the Corporation to study the matter and to prepare a scheme for cattle insurance in certain areas.

Suggestion of DDA to Float Bonds for Raising Loans

8417. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) where Government have turned down the suggestion of Delhi Development Authority to float bonds for raising loans ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;- and

(c) whether Government will reconsider the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

'रिवाल्विग हाउसिंग फण्ड' के अन्तर्गत ऋण

8418. **श्री देवेन सेन :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मकानों के निर्माण के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों में विशेषतया कम आय वर्ग के लोगों को रिवाल्विग हाउसिंग फण्ड के अन्तर्गत ऋण मंजूर करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों, आवास बोर्डों, नगर-प्रशासनों और उसी तरह के सार्वजनिक अभिकरणों द्वारा सीधे तौर पर आरम्भ किये जाने वाली आवास और नगर विकास की अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं में पूंजी लगाना ही आवर्तन निधि का उद्देश्य है।

Loan Advanced to Small Traders and Businessmen by Branches of State Bank of India at Balasore, Bhadrak and Baripada

8419. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much of money has been advanced under the scheme to give loan to the small traders, bnsinessmen, agriculturists etc. from the time the Bank were nationalised in 1969 till the end of March, 1970 at Balasore, Bhadrak and Baripada branches of the State Bank of India in Orissa;

(b) how much of money of the above category has been advanced as loan by the United Commercial Bank at Balasore in Orissa;

(c) whether Sarvashri Bhagadas, S. K. Rehman, Surendra Biswal and Shrimati Niharbala Ghosh had applied for loans from the Balasore branch of State Bank of India and if so, the date of their application, the amount and the purpose for which they had applied; and

(d) whether the money has been disbursed to them; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) According to available information the amounts advanced to small traders, businessmen and agriculturists by the State Bank of India at Balasore, Bhadrak and Baripada in Orissa from the date of nationalisation till 31-3-70 are as follows :—

Name of Branch	Category of Borrowers		Amount advanced (Rs. in lakhs)
Balasore	Agriculturists		0.17
	Small Traders		2.70
		Total:	2.87
Baripada	Agriculturists		0.50
	Small Traders & Small Businessmen		0.85
		Total:	1.35
Bhadrak	Agriculturists		2.65
	Small Traders & Small Businessmen		26.53
		Total:	29.18

(b) No such loan has been given by the United Commercial Bank at Balasore; United Commercial Bank has in fact no branch at Balasore.

(c) and (d). Under the Law, the State Bank of India is prohibited from disclosing such information relating to individual constituents.

Nickel Plant in Orissa

8420. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final project has been drawn up to put up a nickel plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the capacity and the cost of the plant and the number of persons to be employed;

(c) whether in drawing up the project report, the availability of nickel ore in a place near Sukinda in Orissa in addition to the earlier availability of nickel at Sukinda has been taken into consideration;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) when the construction of the project will start and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) No, Sir. The Hindustan Copper Ltd., have presently commissioned a feasibility study for exploitation of the Sukinda Nickel deposits.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Setting up of Printing Presses in the 4th Plan Period

8421. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up printing presses in the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the cost of each of the project, the places where it will be located and the number of persons to be employed; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a printing press at Bhubaneswar also and if so, when the work is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). A sum of Rs. 8 crores only has been allocated for the Printing and Stationery Department in the Fourth Plan. Of this allocation, Rs. 5.34 crores will be required for spill-over schemes of the Third Five Year Plan and augmentation of the existing presses. Besides the above allocation, the P & T Department, have also made available a sum of Rs. 2 crores from their allocations for expanding the capacity of the existing presses or setting up a new press to meet the increased printing requirements of the P & T Department. At present, there are three proposals under consideration, *viz.*, a press to augment the capacity for Hindi printing and parliamentary work, a Science Press and a Forms Press. Details about the location, strength, capacity, etc., of these presses have not yet been worked out. Besides these proposals, there is an approved scheme to set up three new text book presses under the plan allocations of the Ministry of Education. For these three presses to be set up at Bhubaneshwar, Chandigarh and Mysore, detailed schemes have been worked out and approved. Each press is expected to cost Rs. 1.25 crores (inclusive of capital and recurring expenditure) and will employ nearly 200 persons on the basis of single-shift working. Work on the text book press at Bhubaneshwar was started by the Orissa P. W. D. in November, 1968. According to their present schedule, the factory building and the residential colony are expected to be ready by the end of September 1971.

Expansion of Industrial Credit

8422. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial credit has expanded during the last few months; and

(b) whether this has been due to the money supply outpacing national income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) According to the provisional data received from the Reserve Bank of India, industrial credit (including credit to small-scale industries) extended by the scheduled commercial banks rose from Rs. 2,383 crores at the end of December, 1969 to Rs. 2,616 crores at the end of March, 1970—an increase of 9.8% although as a proportion of the total bank credit, the share of industrial credit remained unchanged at 66% during this period.

(b) No, Sir.

Built-up Houses for Low-Income Group in Capital

8423. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of built-up houses along with

localities which are ready for disposal to the Low Income group and to other categories in the capital; and

(b) the approximate amount fixed for those houses by the Delhi Development Authority for each locality; and

(c) when each category of houses will in various localities be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) 1,000 houses for service personnel at Safdarjang, East of Kailash, Pankha Road and Jhilmila; 1115 houses for persons in the Low Income group at Naraina, Pankha Road, and Wazirpur and 561 at Safdarjang, Tagore Garden, East of Kailash and Naraina for those in the Middle Income group.

(b) (i) Rs. 2,200/- per quarter for service personnel, excluding cost of land.

(ii) The cost of houses for low and middle income groups depends on various factors, such as type of construction, location, size of plots, etc. The cost of houses in low income group would vary between Rs. 12,500/- and Rs. 18,000/- per house, and of flats in the middle income group between Rs. 26,000/- to Rs. 32,000/- each.

(c) Some of the houses/flats have been allotted. The rest are expected to be released/allotted by the 31st July, 1970.

Houses Constructed by D. D. A.

8424. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed during the years 1968, 1969 and up to March, 1970 by the Delhi Development Authority, for the low income group in the Union Territory of Delhi, and sold on easy instalment basis or otherwise; and

(b) the details of the localities where those were constructed and approximately on what price those were sold?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The information is given below:

Year	No. of houses built	Locality	Cost per house
1968	84	Tagore Garden	Rs. 14,500/-
1969	176	Tagore Garden	Rs. 15,000/-
Upto March, 1970	1633	Pankha Road	Rs. 12,500/- and Rs. 15,500/-
	188	Wazirpur	Between Rs. 15,000/- and Rs. 15,500/-

परिवार नियोजन हेतु अविवाहित नवयुवकों का आपरेशन करने पर रोक

8426. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि उच्च अधिकारियों के अनुचित दबाव के कारण स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी अपने कार्य में अधिक प्रगति सिद्ध करने के प्रयास में अविवाहितों तथा नवयुवकों और केवल एक बच्चे वाले लोगों का आपरेशन करते हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप अनेक परिवारों का भविष्य अन्धकारमय हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों को इस आशय के निर्देश जारी करेगी कि सरकार अविवाहित तथा बिना बच्चे

वाले विवाहित नवयुवकों का आपरेशन करना विधान के अन्तर्गत दण्डनीय अपराध मानेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (ग). सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है । ब्यौरा प्राप्त किया जा रहा है ।

दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक स्थानों का खुले शौचालयों के रूप में प्रयोग

8427. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में रह रहे लाखों लोगों के लिये शौचालय आदि की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और वे लोग सार्वजनिक स्थानों का खुले शौचालय के रूप में प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गन्दगी पैदा होती है, अश्लीलता प्रकट होती है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सार्वजनिक शौचालयों की संख्या बढ़ाने तथा सार्वजनिक स्थानों को खुले शौचालयों के रूप में प्रयोग करने के कार्य को दण्डनीय अपराध घोषित करने का है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). यह सत्य नहीं है कि दिल्ली एवं नई दिल्ली में रह रहे लोगों के लिये सार्वजनिक शौचालय नहीं हैं । यहां के निवासियों के लिये तथा यहां आने जाने वाले लोगों के लिये सम्पूर्ण दिल्ली में बहुत से सार्वजनिक शौचालयों की व्यवस्था की गई है । आवश्यकता होने पर एवं उपयुक्त स्थानों के मिलने पर दिल्ली नगर निगम सार्वजनिक शौचालयों की संख्या बढ़ाने का पूरा पूरा प्रयत्न करता है । अपने क्षेत्र की झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले क्षेत्रों में शौचालयों के 15 ब्लाक बनाने की नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका की योजना है । जहां तक सार्वजनिक स्थानों का खुले शौचालयों के रूप में प्रयोग करने का सम्बन्ध है दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम की धारा 397 के अधीन पहले से ही एक उपबन्ध है जिसके द्वारा सार्वजनिक स्थानों का खुले शौचालयों के रूप में उपयोग करना एक दण्डनीय अपराध है । पुलिस अधिनियम, 1861 की धारा 34 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत भी यह एक दण्डनीय अपराध है ।

Orders for Supply of Barrels to I.O.C. Outstanding with Standard Drums and Barrels Manufacturing Co.

8428. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of outstanding orders for the supply of oil barrels by Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. to the Indian Oil Corporation against various orders placed by the latter on the former till date ;

(b) the quantity of steel lying with this firm supplied by the Indian Oil Corporation for execution of their various orders ;

(c) whether this firm is also committed to supply oil barrels to the Indian Oil Corporation against their own steel ; and

(d) if so, the number of oil barrels supplied by this firm to the Indian Oil Corporation against their own steel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 232,894 barrels.

(b) Nil.

(c) Yes.

(d) 51,667 barrels.

Growth of deposits and advances of the State Bank of India

8429. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth of deposits and advances of the State Bank of India in 1969 were lower than those of 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Aggregate deposits of the State Bank of India increased by Rs. 133 crores (14.8%) in 1969 as against an expansion of Rs. 140.7 crores (18.6%) in the previous year.

The outstanding advances of the bank rose over the year 1969 by Rs. 62.1 crores (8.5%) to Rs. 789.9 crores as compared to the rise of Rs. 147.2 crores (25.3%) in 1968. In 1969 the average advances of the bank increased by 16.3% as against 32.2% in 1968. The maximum level of credit attained in 1969 was Rs. 966.5 crores as against Rs. 785.5 crores in 1968.

(c) Though the growth of deposits of the State Bank was slower in 1969 than in 1968, still it was slightly higher than that of other scheduled commercial banks. The slowing down of the deposit growth of the State Bank in the 1969 might have been caused to a considerable extent by the relatively large number of branches opened by the State Bank in the rural areas, where deposits do not rise as fast as in urban centres. The position, however, improved considerably in the second half of 1969.

As for the fall in the rate of growth of advances in 1969, the major factor was the decline in the advances for food procurement and allied operations. In fact, excluding advances for food procurement and allied operations, the growth rate in the bank's average advances in 1969 came to 16.6% as against 15% in 196·.

Manufacturing Companies of Birla Group

8430. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every manufacturing company in the Birla group is a mini-Unit-trust in its own rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps likely to be taken by Government to curb its concentration role, if any, in the context of the 14 nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the hon. Member has in mind intercorporate investment by companies with the help of bank finance. Purchase by a company of shares of other companies is regulated by the provisions of Section 372 of the Companies Act, 1956. A statement showing the intercorporate investments of manufacturing companies belonging to the Birla group approved by the Central Government during the last 3 years under Section 372 (4) of the said Act, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3400/70].

As regards financing of such activities of manufacturing companies by the commercial banks, it may be stated that the Reserve Bank has warned the banks to exercise great vigilance in the matter of end use of the credit which they provide. In lending to the corporate sector, the nationalised banks will be expected to scrutinise, to the extent feasible, the end use of the funds to ensure that no portion of the funds is diverted to lending to, or investment in other concerns for employment in unproductive activities or for purposes unconnected with the activities of the loanee company. Where it is found that one borrower

from a notionalised bank intends to lend a part of the borrowal to an associated concern, the sanction to the borrower will be suitably reduced and the associated concern will be expected to approach a bank on its own with an application for financial accommodation which the bank will consider on its merits. In regard to advances against shares in particular the Reserve Bank has issued instructions to commercial banks that they should scrutinise carefully the purpose for which the advance is sought and should ensure that the advance is not being used for speculating purposes or for enabling the borrower to acquire or retain a controlling interest in the company. The banks have also been advised that advances against shares to companies should be scrutinised carefully to see that such advances are not used for making or retaining intercorporate investments. The Reserve Bank has also recently prohibited the nationalised banks from giving without its approval advances against shares exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs in the case of any single borrower. Further measures that may be necessary will be devised in consultation with the Reserve Bank in order to ensure that inter-corporate lending and investment of funds drawn from these banks is checked effectively.

Geological Survey of North Bihar

8431. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently made any geological survey of North Bihar ;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Groundwater investigations have been conducted in parts of Purnea, Saharsa, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Saran, Monghyr and Darbhanga. Preliminary studies of the artesian belt in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga were also conducted which indicated immense possibilities of groundwater development in the areas not covered by the Kosi and Gandak projects. An artesian belt in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur has also been located.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission conducted drilling neer Raxaul in Champaran district in connection with their oil exploration programme.

(c) Does not arise.

Loans Advanced by Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation to Handloom Industries in Maharashtra

8433. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. to various Handloon Industries in Maharashtra ;

(b) the names of handloom societies/individuals who received the loan with amount of loans ; and

(c) if not given, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited has not so far received any application for financial assistance from the handloom industry in Maharashtra and has not advanced any loans to this industry in that State.

Resumption of Oil Exploration Works in West Bengal

8434. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry recently announced that further oil exploration works will be started in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, when and where such works will be started ;

(c) whether such works will be undertaken by the Indian experts or in collaboration with foreign companies experts ; and

(d) if so, the names of the foreign company or companies and the terms of contract with them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHANAN) : (a) to (c). The work of oil exploration in West Bengal, comprising of seismic serveys, is already in progress in Ranaghat area, Baruipur area, West of Bodra, and in an area near Diamond Harbour.

The work is being carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's Indian personnel and not by any foreign company.

(d) Does arise.

Report of Expert Team on Setting up of Coal-Based Fertilizer Plants

8435. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expert team which recently visited Soviet Union in connection with the setting up of coal-based fertilizer plants has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the board conclusions about the availability of requisite equipments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Report has indicated the availability from the Soviet Union of certain types of pumps, Compressors, instruments and electrical equipment covering a comparatively limited portion of the total requirements of the coal based fertilizer plants.

केन्द्रीय आवास आवर्ती निधि में से नगरीय तथा ग्राम्य विकास के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

8436. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसी नगरीय तथा ग्राम्य विकास योजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है जो केन्द्रीय आवास आवर्ती निधि में से वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने के लिये सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विभिन्न राज्यों में ऐसी योजनाओं पर कितनी राशि खर्च करने का सरकार का विचार है; और इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख) : आवर्तन निधि से वित्तीय सहायता के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों से प्रारम्भिक परियोजनाओं के लगभग 150 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। आवास और नगर विकास वित्त निगम, जो 25 अप्रैल, 1970 से संस्थापित हो चुका है, ऐसी परियोजनाओं के चयन और अनुमोदन के लिये उत्तरदायी होगा, जो मूल पूंजी के शीघ्र सम्पोषण में समर्थ हो, निगम ऐसी परियोजनाओं की सहायता के लिये कुछ वर्षों की अवधि में लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपये की निधि एकत्रित करने का प्रयत्न करेगा। इस स्थिति में यह कहना कि राज्यवार धन किस प्रकार दिया जायेगा, संभव नहीं है। यह इन वर्षों में संग्रहीत निधियों और विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा बनाई गई योजना के स्वरूप पर निर्भर करेगा।

Suspension of N. D. M. C. Budget

8437. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH: GARCHA
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lt. Governor of Delhi has suspended the New Delhi Municipal Committee budget for 1970-71;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been made to find out the causes for the same; and

(c) what steps are being taken to see that salaries of the staff are disbursed in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) A direction was issued by the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the 3rd April, 1970 asking the New Delhi Municipal Committee not to implement the budget or any portion of it without proper sanction having been obtained from him as required under rule II-8 of the Municipal Account Code as applicable to the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee, while adopting its budget for 1970-71, on 30.3.1970 had decided to exempt students of Higher Secondary classes in its schools from payment of tuition fees. Since a similar proposal of the Delhi Administration had not been approved by the Government of India, it was felt by the Lt. Governor that the decision of the New Delhi Municipal Committee was a major departure from policy. In order that the New Delhi Municipal Committee may not implement its decision, the direction was issued.

(c) It was soon after made clear that the direction was only in respect of above exemption. The Delhi Administration and the New Delhi Municipal Committee have intimated that there was no dislocation in the normal working of the Committee and the staff was not put to any difficulty. The Budget proposals of the Committee have also since been sanctioned on 21.4.70.

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया के कार्यकरण के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशें

8438. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशें गत वर्ष सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपयुक्त सिफारिशों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उन सिफारिशों की क्रियान्वित के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के कार्य का अध्ययन करने के लिये श्री मनुभाई शाह से 1968 में अनौपचारिक रूप से अनुरोध किया था। श्री शाह ने अगस्त, 1969 में आयोग को अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी थी। आयोग ने इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के बाद सरकार के पास कुछ सुझाव विचारार्थ भेजे थे जिनमें दो नए संस्थानों की स्थापना करने से सम्बद्ध सुझाव भी शामिल हैं। इनमें एक संस्थान निर्यात के लिये वित्त की व्यवस्था करेगा तथा दूसरा, रिजर्व बैंक सहित सभी बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़ों का संकलन, विश्लेषण तथा प्रकाशन करेगा। आयोग के ये सुझाव मार्च, 1970 में प्राप्त हुये थे और सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से इन पर विचार कर रही है।

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास के विभाग के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

8439. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का प्रतिवेदन गत वर्ष निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास विभाग में प्राप्त हो गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों का ब्योरा क्या है और उनको क्रियान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने निर्माण, आवास और नगर-विकास मंत्रालय के संबंध में कोई विशेष रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है। तथापि, भारत सरकार के संगठन एवं इसके कार्यविधि पर इसने प्रतिवेदन के अध्याय VII में आयोग ने तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय, समाज कल्याण विभाग तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय, को मिलाकर शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण के एक नये मंत्रालय के बनाने का सुझाव दिया था । इस अध्याय में की गई सिफारिशें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

प्रत्यक्ष करों के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशें

8440. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष सरकार को प्रत्यक्ष करों के विषयक मामलों के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सिफारिशों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण पत्र सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । **[ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये** संख्या LT—3401/70**]**

Introduction of Letter-of Credit System in S. B. I

8441. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Bank of India has proposed to Government to start the letter-of credit system with the Bank for prompt payment to Government creditors ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering this proposal ; and

(c) if so, by what time the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As the suggestion involves changes in the Government accounting and financial procedures, a working group comprising representatives of concerned Ministries, the Reserve Bank of India, Directorate General Supply and Disposal and the Comptroller & Auditor General of India is being constituted to go into the

matter. The question will receive further consideration on receipt of the group's report.

Recommendations made by Medical Council of India

8442. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual Meeting of Medical Council of India was held recently at Delhi;

(b) the main recommendations made by the Council to Government:

(c) whether it is a fact that the Council has complained to Government about non-implementation of the various recommendations made from time to time by the Council in the interest of Medical Education;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons which were responsible for non-implementation of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3402/70].

(c) and (e). An observation to this effect was made in the Presidential Address at the annual meeting of the Council. The recommendations of the Council are not binding on Government who have the right to ask the Council to reconsider matters in the interest of the community at large.

सरकारी मकानों के अलाटियों के विक्रय अनुमति देने में विलम्ब

8443. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये मकानों के अलाटियों के लिये मकान बेचने के लिये सरकार से अनुमति लेना अनिवार्य है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा बहुत देर के बाद विक्रय अनुमति दी जाती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत-सी बार एक वर्ष या इससे भी अधिक समय बीत जाने के बाद विक्रय अनुमति दी जाती है ;

(घ) विक्रय अनुमति के ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जो गत चार महीनों में विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ङ) इस प्रकार के विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हां, उन मामलों में जहां पट्टे विलेख में पट्टेदाता की पूर्व अनुमति की व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) और (ग). उन मामलों में देर होती है जहां पट्टेधारियों द्वारा या तो पूरी सूचना/दस्तावेज नहीं दिये जाते या जहां परिसरों में पट्टे की शर्तों का उल्लंघन होता है । ऐसे मामलों का तब तक अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक संबंधित पक्षों द्वारा पट्टे

की सभी शर्तों को आवश्यकता पूरी न हो जाए।

(घ) तथा (ङ). सूचनाएं एकत्रित की जा रही हैं तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएंगी।

अलाटियों का विक्रय अनुमति देने के लिये अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र

8444. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उस व्यक्ति से विक्रय अनुमति देते समय अलाटी-पट्टेदार की अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र की मांग की जाती है जिसको सरकार द्वारा निर्मित मकानों के अलाटी ने मुख्तारनामा दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं विशेष कर जब अलाटी अपना मुख्तारनामा दे देता है ;

(ग) यदि मुख्तारनामे का कोई अर्थ नहीं, तो उसे मान्यता दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र मांगने के क्या कारण हैं विशेषकर जब अलाटी मकान बेचने के बाद मुख्तारनामा देता है और क्या यह सच है कि उपयुक्त-प्रमाण पत्र के लिये वह अधिक धनराशि की मांग करता है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (घ). कुछ मामलों में पट्टेदारों ने उनके एटोर्नियों को विक्रय-अनुमति दिये जाने पर आपत्ति की थी तथा सरकार को नोटिस भी दिये थे। भविष्य में कठिनाइयों से बचने के लिये मामले की कानूनी उलझनों को ध्यान में रखने के बाद, पट्टेधारियों से 1 अनापत्ति (प्रमाण) पत्र प्राप्त करने की पद्धति को 1966 में आरम्भ किया था।

पट्टेधारियों द्वारा उक्त प्रमाणपत्र के कारण अधिक रुपया मांगने के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Appointment of Committee on Diesel Consumption

8445. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 5-man committee set up to study the causes of slump in diesel consumption has started its work; and

(b) the terms and scope of work of this committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The terms of reference of the committee are as under:

"To study the demand forecasts and actual consumption on a regionwise and sectorwise basis with a view to ascertaining the factors influencing the fluctuations in consumption rates and what steps should be taken to improve demand forecasts".

Kerosene Demand during 1970-71

8446. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated demand for kerosene in the country during 1970-71;

(b) the estimated indigenous production of kerosene in the year ; and

(c) how far it would be imported and from which countries during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). During 1970-71 the demand for kerosene is estimated to be of the order of about 3345 thousand tonnes and indigenous production about 3135 thousand tonnes. The shortfall will be met by imports of about 210 thousand tonnes from U. S. S. R.

Proposals sent by Central Government Employees' Unions and Organisations for Inclusion in Terms of Reference of Third Pay Commission

8447. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Government Employees' Union and Organisations who have sent proposals for inclusion in the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission in response to Government's invitation in this regard ; and

(b) whether any organisations of independent offices, where there are no unions, say, Staff Councils etc., have been asked to submit their proposals, if not, the reasons therefor ; and if so, from whom such proposals have been received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) All recognised Federations of Central Government employees' as well as recognised unions and associations of Central Government employees not included in above federations, which were represented on the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery as on 1-12-1969 were invited to send their suggestions, regarding the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission. The names of Unions from which suggestions were received are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 3403/70].

(b) No, Sir. In view of (a) above this was not considered necessary.

Statement made by Shri S. Boothalingam, Director on N. C. A. E. R. on Resources for Annual Plan, 1970-71

8448. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recently reported statement of Shri S. Boothalingam, Director-General of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, to the effect that the Annual Plan for 1970-71 providing for an outlay of Rs. 2,637 crores is not backed by real resources and more deficit financing, than provided for, would be inevitable ; and

(b) if so, how far Government's assessment of economic situation agrees with that of Shri Boothalingam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both the Plan outlay and the quantum of deficit financing for 1970-71 have been arrived at after a careful assessment of various factors such as production, particularly of foodgrains, prices, availability of foreign aid, and the Government's ability to raise domestic resources through additional taxation as well as through larger market borrowings and small saving collections. The Government do not agree with Shri S. Boothalingam's assessment.

Direct Loans given by State Bank of India to Farmers in M. P.

8449. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of direct loans given by State Bank of India to farmers in Madhya Pradesh during the last eight months ;

(b) the number of farmers who got these loans;

(c) the amount of loans advanced under the Agricultural graduate scheme for setting up of farms in the State and the number of agricultural graduates who got this assistance; and

(d) the amount earmarked for such purposes during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The increases in the limits sanctioned and outstandings under direct loans granted by the State Bank of India to farmers in Madhya Pradesh during the period July 31, 1969 to March 31, 1970 were as under :–

(Rupees in crores)

	As on July 31, 1969	As on March 31,1970	Increase
Sanctioned limits	0.75	2.58	1.83
Outstandings	0.19	1.16	0.97

(b) The number of farmers' accounts increased from 717 at the end of July, 1969 to 6,944 at the end of March, 1970 *i. e.* an increase of 6,227 during the same period.

(c) The number and amount of loans granted so far under the farm graduate scheme in the State were 3 and Rs. 1,03,500/—respectively.

(d) No specific amount is being earmarked for such purposes. Every endeavour will, however, be made to provide as much assistance as possible having regard to the bank's resources.

Setting up of Central Housing and Development Finance Corporation

8450. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI MINIBHAI J. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Housing and Development Finance Corporation has since been set up;

(b) if so, the constitution thereof; and

(c) if not, by what time it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation has been incorporated on the 25th April, 1970, as a Government Company under the Companies Act, 1956. Copies of the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of the Corporation are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Does not arise.

Direct Advances given to 'Small Man'

8451. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in direct advance given to the "small man" during the last year;

(b) if so, whether the Chairman of State Bank of India has re-affirmed banks' new policies recently; and

(c) the details about the credit policy towards the 'small man'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) As will be observed from the Table below, direct advances by banks in the public sector to the "small man" engaged in agriculture, small business, road transport operation and who is self employed, have appreciably increased during the second half of 1969.

	June 1969		December 1969	
	No. of Accounts	Outstanding advances (Rs. in crores)	No. of Accounts	Outstanding advances (Rs. in crores)
I Direct finance to agriculture (excluding plantation)	1,71,880	38.02	3,68,998	90.96
II Small business (including retail trade, road transport operators and self employed persons)	30,986	26.24	67,993	50.90
Total	2,02,866	64.26	4,36,991	141.86

(b) In his speech at the fifteenth annual general meeting of the share-holders of the State Bank of India held at Ahmedabad on the 26th March, 1970, the Chairman of the bank has stated *inter alia* that the necessity of orienting the credit policy for meeting the financial requirements of the "small man" has become part of national policy. According to him, the bank has two-fold objectives in financing small business, one is to spread entrepreneurship among the financially weaker sections of the society and the other is to replace non-institutional sources of credit to this sector as far as possible. He has also referred to the bank's village adoption scheme. In the villages adopted efforts are made by the bank to assist all viable or potentially viable farmers, irrespective of their land holdings, for all the requirements for agricultural development. Concentrated efforts in selected areas would help generate enthusiasm amongst small farmers for adoption of modern techniques of agriculture production. Further he has mentioned that the test of viability is as important in agricultural finance as in other areas of business and stressed the need to ensure that the business operations financed by banks are viable, regardless of the value of security offered.

(c) For assistance to hitherto neglected sectors and small borrowers engaged in the production of goods and services of a viable nature, the public sector banks have brought out schemes for meeting the credit requirements of small transport operators, artisans and self-employed persons. A statement indicating brief particulars of the schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT—3404/70]

Fixing up of Criterion of Credit Worthiness

8452. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shift in the fixing up the criterion of credit-worthiness from the assets of the borrower to the viability or the potential viability of the business however petty it might be ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that State Bank of India lendings to hitherto neglected sectors like agriculture and small industry have increased ; and if so, the details thereof :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Banks are now laying emphasis on the purpose of the loan, economic viability, technical feasibility of the project and integrity of the borrower rather than on the nature and extent of security offered.

(c) According to information available, the

increase in the State Bank group assistance to agriculture and small scale industries sectors is as follows :

	30.6.1969	30.12.1969
Agricultural Finance (Direct finance to farmers)		
Number of accounts :	37,031	1,19,199
Limits sanctioned (Rs. crores) :	29.90	58.46
Outstanding (Rs. crores) :	11.06	33.02
Small Scale Industry		
Number of units :	25,904	31,437
Limits sanctioned (Rs. crores)	212.58	259.46
Outstanding (Rs. crores)	103.01	135.31

राजस्थान में एक लाख रुपये से अधिक बकाया आयकर वाली फर्में तथा व्यक्ति

8453. **श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में एक लाख रुपये से अधिक बकाया आयकर वाले व्यक्तियों, फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) आयकर की बकाया राशि शीघ्र वसूल करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों तथा फर्मों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) राजस्थान में जिन व्यक्तियों, फर्मों और कम्पनियों की ओर आयकर की एक लाख रुपये से अधिक आकार की रकमें बकाया हैं उनके नाम तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों सहित ऐसे सभी निर्धारितियों के नाम उपलब्ध हैं जिनकी ओर 30-6-1969 को आयकर की 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक की रकमें बकाया थीं और उनके नाम विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). इन निर्धारितियों से बकाया कर की वसूली के लिये प्रत्येक मामले में तथ्यों और परिस्थितियो के अनुसार कानून सम्मत कार्यवाही की जा रही है अथवा करने का विचार है। अभी तक इस संबंध में किसी अधिकारी को दोषी नहीं पाया गया है और इस प्रकार किसी भी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

राजस्थान के आयकर आयुक्त के कार्य क्षेत्र में जिन निर्धारितियों का कर निर्धारण किया गया उनके नाम

1. मेसर्स विजय काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड, विजय नगर
2. मेसर्स कोटा स्ट्रा बोर्ड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कोटा
3. मेसर्स प्रहलाद मालीराम
4. श्री भूरमल अग्रवाल, सोकियो-का-रास्ता, जयपुर
5. श्रीमती रामजोत बाई, अजमेर
6. श्री पूसालाल मान सिंहका, भीलवाड़ा
7. मेसर्स दादूवाला एण्ड कं०, भीलवाड़ा
8. मेसर्स एसोसिएटेड स्टोन इण्डस्ट्रीज (कोटा) लिमिटेड, रामगंज मंडी
9. मेसर्स बल्देव दास रामेश्वर, भीलवाड़ा
10. श्री जे० आर० पिल्लानिया, पिलानी

Demand of Class IV Employees of Central Forms Stores, Calcutta

8454. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to newspaper reports that Class IV employees of the Central Forms Stores office at Calcutta who had earlier decided to boycott their pay on the 1st April, 1970, did not accept their pay packet on the 1st April, 1970 to support the demand of about 100 employees for conversion of their posts into Lower Division Clerkship;

(b) if so, the facts about the reported demand of the class IV employees under references; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The staff of the Government of India Forms Store, Calcutta abstained from taking their pay on the 1st April, 1970 in support of their demand for the coversion of 80 posts of Daftries/Selection Grade Daftries into those of L. D. Cs. Notice of the refusal of pay was given by the Employees' Association on the 25th March, 1970.

(b) The demand of the employees is that most of the Daftries/Selection Grade Daftries (class IV employees) are doing work of a clerical nature and, therefore, 80 posts should be upgraded to those of L. D. Cs.

(c) The Secretary of the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development and the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery recently visited Calcutta and had discussions with the Employees' Association. It was agreed that the proposal to upgrade a certain number of posts of Selection Grade Daftries to those of L. D. Cs. will be carefully examined by Government.

Statement by President of Commission of European Committees on International Currency

8455. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by Mr. Jean Rey, President of the Commission of European Committees before the Institute of Foreign Trade in Delhi, that there will be a new currency in the world in about ten years which will not be a "National Currency" but a "European Currency";

(b) If so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) its possible impact on India's Currency and exports to European countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes Sir. Mr. Jean Rey had only suggested that there was a possibility of the six member countries of the European Economic Community having a common currency instead of separate national currencies in less than ten years.

(b) and (c). Since it would be premature at present to take any view of the nature of a currency which will come into existence ten years hence it is not possible to state what its impact on Indian currency and exports to European countries will be.

Security Paper Mill Canteen at Hoshangabad

8456. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canteen at Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad does not serve food and the labour has to purchase it from the Jhuggies outside the Security Paper Mill;

(b) whether snacks served in Canteen to workers are served on profit-basis and not on no-loss, no-profit basis; and

(c) whether there is no Committee of workers to look after the Canteen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Canteen at the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad does not serve food, because there is hardly any demand for it. This is presumably because most of the employees have residential accommodation close to the Mill and they prefer to go home for food.

(b) No, Sir ; the snacks are served on a no-loss, no-profit basis.

(c) There is a Committee of workers to look after the Canteen.

Registration of Group Housing Cooperative Societies

8457. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received by the Registrar of Cooperatives for the registration of Group Housing Cooperative Societies ;

(b) the reasons for the delay in registration of the societies under Group Housing Scheme ; and

(c) whether any land in Delhi has been earmarked for the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) 44.

(b) The applications are being scrutinized by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi Administration.

(c) Not yet.

Financial Assistance for the Development of Calcutta by World Bank

8458. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the World Bank during his last visit to Calcutta indicated that the World Bank will sympathetically consider any requests for financial assistance for development of Calcutta if that is made by the Indian Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government did not ask for assistance for the purpose from the World Bank ;

(c) the names of other international financial institutions or organisations which provide assistance in the form of either grant or loan for urban development projects undertaken ;

(d) whether Government approached such bodies for financial assistance to develop urban projects for Calcutta ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The President of the World Bank has generally expressed interest in schemes of urban development, including the development of Calcutta.

(b) The Government have not so far sought assistance of the World Bank for this purpose.

(c) Besides the World Bank, including its affiliate the International Development Association, the other international agency which can help to some extent in urban development schemes, is the U. N. Development Programme, which provides grant for technical assistance.

(d) The U. N. D. P. provided technical assistance for drawing up plans for water supply, sewerage and drainage scheme of the Calcutta Metropolitan area and provided $ 727,000 (Rs. 54,52,500) for the purpose and the sum was utilised by 1967. At our request, the U. N. D. P. further agreed to earmark $ 1,087,900 (Rs. 81,59,250) for assisting the Calcutta Water and Sanitation Authority. This was not availed of since the State Government expressed the view in November, 1969 that the assistance was not necessary.

(e) Does not arise.

Loss Suffered by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

8459. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss which the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., suffered since its inception and during 1969-70 on account of irregularities, thefts and stock shortage ; and

(b) whether the matter was looked into and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Losses discovered by FACT on account of irregularities, thefts and stock shortage upto the year 1969-70 amount to Rs. 6.82 lakhs. Out of this a loss of Rs. 1.06 lakhs was discovered during 1969-70 on the above account.

(b) Action was taken by FACT in all these cases. Five private agency depots were taken over and legal action initiated against them. Disciplinary action was taken against the concerned staff as a result of which some employees of FACT have been removed from service. As against a total loss of Rs. 6.82 lakhs, FACT have recovered a sum of Rs. 2.94 lakhs. Legal action is going on for Rs. 3.85 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 03 lakhs is being recovered from salaries of employees.

Discontentment among Workers and Government Employees as a Result of Rise in Prices

8460. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is much discontentment among the workers and Government employees as a result of the rise in prices; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). There has been no abnormal rise in prices in recent months. Government employees are granted increases in their dearness allowance for a rise of every ten points in the twelve monthly average of the All-India Consumer Price Index Number (1949 = 100). As regards industrial workers, in almost all the major industries there is a system of variable dearness allowance which provides for automatic adjustments to take care of rise or fall in the cost of living. Recently the Government has announced the appointment of a Third Pay Commission.

Seizure of Smuggled Sugar

8461. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities and value in rupees of Russian, Czechoslovakian and Polish sugar seized in the process of being smuggled from Nepal into India during the year 1969-70; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to prevent smuggling and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Sugar weighing 14,640 kg. and valued at Rs. 43,722/- was seized on the Indo-Nepal border during 1969-70. Except for 30 kg. of Russian sugar valued at Rs. 105/-, the country of origin of the remaining quantity of sugar seized could not be ascertained.

(b) The following steps have been taken to prevent smuggling on the Indo-Nepal border :

Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vehicles and patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the frontier. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import of certain notified commodities and facilitating their detection. 27 mobile parties

under the supervisory control of Assistant Collectors have been set up.

As a result of the steps taken to check smuggling, the seizure of contraband goods on the Indo-Nepal border showed a marked increase in 1969 as compared to the seizures effected in 1968; as indicated below :

Year	Value of goods seized along Indo-Nepal border (Rs. in lakhs)
1968	24.71
1969	47.95

Delhi Rent Control Act

8462. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act ;

(b) whether an amending Bill in this regard is likely to be introduced in this session ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The need for amendments to the Delhi Rent Control Act is under study by the Government.

(b) No.

(c) The study is not yet complete and any resulting bill will have to be referred to Delhi Metropolitan Council before being introduced in Parliament. This will take time.

Aid from Asian Development Bank

8463. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of aid so far obtained by Government from the Asian Development Bank for different Defence and Development projects in India ;

(b) India's contribution for the Bank's funds ; and

(c) the amount of aid given so far by this Bank to other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) India has so far neither asked for nor obtained any aid from the Asian Development Bank.

(b) India's subscription to the capital stock of the Bank is $ 93.00 million (Rs. 69.75 crores). Half of this has been called up and the other half has been left on call. The called-up capital is payable in five equal annual instalments, half of it in convertible currency and the other half in rupees. So far four instalments have been paid. Thus the Indian contribution so far is Rs. 27.90 crores, of which half has been paid in foreign currencies and the other half in non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing rupee securities.

In addition, the Government of India have recently decided to contribute Rs. 2 lakhs towards the Bank's Technical Assistance Fund. This amount will be utilised for meeting the expenditure for the engagement of India experts and consultants under the Bank's Technical Assistance Scheme.

(c) A statement indicating the amount of loan and technical assistance granted by the Bank is attached.

Statement

Loans/technical assistance granted by The Asian Development Bank to its member countries

(as on April 2, 1970) *Name of the country*	*Amount in $ million.* *Loan*	*Technical Assistance*
1. Ceylon	13.19	0.56
2. China Republic of (Taiwan)	43.95	0.10
3. Indonesia	3.39	0.76

1	2	3
4. Korea, Republic of (South)	31.30	0.07
5. Malaysia	18.10	0.27
6. Nepal	6.01	0.52
7. Pakistan	10.00	—
8. Philippines	7.50	0.43
9. Singapore	10.00	—
10. Thailand	15.00	0.29
11. Western Samoa	2.40	0.05
12. Laos	0.97	0.50
13. Cambodia	1.67	—
14. Viet-Nam (South)	—	0.08
15. Afghanistan	—	0.16
Total :—	163.48	3.79
	(Rs. 122.61 crores)	*(Rs. 2.843 crores)*

Black Listing of firm Supplying Water in Place of Tetracycline

8464. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for taking no action to black-list the firm which supplied water as tetracycline to the Karnal Medical Stores ;

(b) whether discovery of this irregularity was not possible because the supplies were being accepted after sample testing ?

(c) the reasons including the defects in rules, if any, for which sample testing at Baroda failed ; and

(d) whether the rules are proposed to be re-examined for making necessary changes to prevent such failure of sample testing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No supplies of water instead of Tetracycline were made by any firm to the Medical Stores Depot, Karnal.

(b) Supplies of Tetracycline were accepted from Cyanamid India Ltd., Bombay, without prior testing since the firm is considered to be a highly reputable one. Also the firm is included amongst the suppliers of Antibiotics in the list of suppliers approved by the High Powered Committee comprising the following :

1. Director General of Health Services.
2. Deputy Director General (CGHS).
3. Asstt. Director General (Stores).
4. Drugs Controller (India).
5. Director General, AFMS, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
6. Deputy Director General, AFMS, New Delhi.
7. Development Office (Drugs), D. G. T. D.
8. Asstt. Director (Stores), CGHS, Medical Stores Depot, New Delhi.
9. Consultant in Medicine and Medical Superintendent, Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.
10. Medical Superintendent, Safdarjang Hospital.
11. Chief Medical Officer, Northern Railway, New Delhi.
12. Director (Chemical), Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.
13. Medical Commissioner, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi.

(c) The testing at Baroda was in respect of the control batches held by the manufacturers of the supplies made by them to the Medical Stores Depot, Karnal. This test was done as a part of the investigation at the manufacturers' and after it came to light that 4290 vials (out of the 25,000 vials originally supplied by them) were found to be defective. The test showed that the control batches contained the drug as mentioned on the label.

(d) In view of the (c) above, the question does not arise.

Dateline for Disposal of Audit Objections

8465. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the Audit Report for 1970 disclosing objections for Rs. 77.83 crores, why a dateline should not be fixed for final disposal;

(b) whether the Surcharge Rule, for recovery from the official responsible for the loss has been given up; if not, in what amount and in how many cases it was applied during the last year;

(c) how it is that where there was want of sanction, the Accounts Sections made payments without due authority; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to stop such unauthorised payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The existing instructions from the Ministry of Finance provide that each Ministry should fix a target date for clearance of outstanding audit objections and ensure that the date is adhered to. Every effort is thus made to settle outstanding objections expeditiously.

(b) The rule which requires that the question of recovery from the officials responsible for the loss should be considered is still in force. As hundreds of subordinate authorities under the various Ministries/Departments are empowered to take decisions in such cases, information regarding these cases is not centrally available.

(c) In such cases, payment must have been authorised provisionally on the basis of action intitled for obtaining the necessary sanction of the competent authority.

(d) Does not arise.

Drainage System in Calcutta

8466. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the appalling conditions of the drains in Calcutta which are fully choked, as a result whereof, with the slightest downpour the streets are flooded, rendering the vehicles immobile and causing untold hardship to the harassed citizens;

(b) whether he is further aware that due to lack of funds the Calcutta Corporation is unable to clean the drains, so as to allow all the rain water to flow out immediately; and

(c) if so, in view of the importance of Calcutta as cosmopolitan city, which practically belongs to the whole country, the Government will take upon itself the entire responsibility of desisting the drains before the next rainy season starts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Criteria for Appointment of Development Officers in LIC

8467. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of and criteria for appointment of development officers in L. I. C. and their duties and responsibilities;

(b) whether it is a fact that a development officer is required to find premiums to the extent of at least six times of the salary payable to him;

(c) the number of such officers who have been discharged during the last three years ending upto 31st December, 1969 whose cost was below the required percentage; and

(d) the number of such development officers who are working at present whose cost is higher than the required percentage?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. Recently, however, the Corporation has made some changes in the factors to be taken into account for the purpose of total remuneration of Development Officers and they are now required to bring in a premium in come to the extent of only five times the total remuneration.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(d) The proportion of Development Officers whose cost ratio was over 16.2/3% during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 is 72.3% and 74.3% respectively. The figures for the later years are not available.

Statement

Since September 1967 the Corporation has discontinued further recruitment of Development Officers. Even vacancies arising out of retirement, resignation, termination or death etc., are generally not filled in.

Where, however, recruitment on a small scale has to be resorted to, preference is given to successful insurance agents of at least five years' standing. When such suitable candidates are not available, recruitment is done of outsiders or of members of the administrative staff, with Chairman's prior approval.

The educational qualifications to be satisfied by the Prospective recruits are given below :—

(a) in cities with a population of one lakh and over-Graduates.

(b) in other towns-Intermediates.

(c) in rural areas-Matriculates or equivalent.

Any relexation in the above noted educational qualifications has to be permitted by the Chairman.

The duties and responsibilities of the Development Officers are given below :

(i) develop and increase the production of new life insurance business in a planned way as far as may be practicable in the area allotted to him or in which he is allowed to work through the agents placed under his supervision by the Corporation ;

(ii) guide, supervise and direct the activities of all such agents ;

(iii) recruit and train new agents so as to develop a stable agency force ;

(iv) act generally in such a way as to activise existing agents and motivate new agents ;

(v) render all such services to policy-holders as conduce to better policy servicing ;

(vi) work in the area allotted to him as a representative of the Corporation in that area and perform as such representative such other duties as the Corporation may call upon him to do.

Discussions with Government of Malaysia Regarding Future of Indian Banks in Malaysia

8468. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had discussions with the Government of Malaysia on the future of the eleven branches of the nationalised Indian banks in Malaysia with a view to evolving a mutually acceptable arrangement ;

(b) if so, the results of the discussions held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some preliminary discussions were held in the early part of February, 1970 with the Government of Malaysia. The matter is being pursued further with the banks and the Malaysian authorities

with a view to incorporating a new local company to which the business of the Indian banks in Malaysia can be transmitted on suitable terms and conditions.

Increase of Mosquitoes and Flies in South Avenue Flats, New Delhi

8469. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of abnormal increase of mosquitoes and flies in South Avenue M. P's. flats New Delhi;

(b) whether any study is made to find out the causes of this menace and to root out the same; and

(c) how is it that administrative arrangements have gone down in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) There is an increase of mosquitoes and flies in Delhi as a whole.

(b) The main causes are domestic breeding places, open drains, leaking hydrants, water collections in relation to construction work, dairies etc. The nuisance mosquito is not a malaria vector. It, however, can fly long distances.

Antilarval measures have been intensified. Killing of adult mosquitoes with pyritherum spray is done wherever indicated. A Coordination Committee has been set up by the Delhi Administration, Delhi which meets from time to time to review the position and give technical advice.

(c) It is not a fact that the administrative arrangements have gone done. In fact the N.D.M.C. have made extra arrangements for checking the increase in mosquitoes and flies in this area.

Maintenance of Lawns of South Avenue M. Ps. Area

8470. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as a measure of economy, the Horticulture wing, meant for South Avenue M. Ps. area has been pruned and the grants cut down;

(b) if so, whether similar deduction would be allowed in M. Ps.' contribution under this head and if not the reasons why hardly any person is seen looking after the lawns and flowers; and

(c) whether the inspecting staff are aware of the hopeless look of the flower beds and lawns and if so, the reasons for this state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

It is not correct to say that the lawns and the flower-beds are not being looked after.

(c) Lawns and flower beds are in reasonably good condition and the inspecting staff are attending to their duties regularly. The maintenance of flower beds in individual lawns attached to flats is, however, the responsibility of the occupants of the flats.

Assistance to Mauritius for Economic Development

8472. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to assist actively Mauritius in its economic development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) When the Prime Minister of Mauritius visited India in December, 1969 he was assured that the Government of India would be willing to provide cooperation in the economic development of Mauritius. Government have offered to place at the disposal of the Government of Mauritius technical experts, equipment and other facilities available in India for implementation of the projects connected with irrigation and civil airport. It was also agreed that Government would try to meet to the fullest extent possible the requirements of Mauritius for experts in agriculture, industry and trade. It was further agreed to provide necessary facilities and assistance to Indian parties who sought to establish industries in Mauritius in collaboration with local entrepreneurs. These and other requests received from the Government of Mauritius from time to time are in various stages of examination and implementation.

Pharmaceutical Production

8473. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the pharmaceutical production in the country during 1968-69 and 1969-70; and

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange earned, if any by their export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The sales value of the pharmaceutical production during the years 1968 and 1969 was of the order of Rs. 200/- crores and Rs. 250/- crores respectively.

(b) The value of exports of drugs, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals excluding medicinal castor oil was as follows:—

1968-69	Rs. 5.069 crores
1969-70 (April-September, 1969)	Rs. 3.356 crores

Demands of Workers of State Bank of India, Hyderabad

8474. SHRI J. M. BISWAS:
SHRI D. B. RAJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the State Bank of India in Hyderabad Circle were on work-to-rule programme since the 18th February, 1970;

(b) what were the demands of the workers;

(c) why these demands were not met by the State Bank of India management; and

(d) whether the matter has now been settled and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A number of workmen employees of the State Bank of India in Hyderabad Circle launched an agitation from 19th February, 1970.

(b) and (c). 13 cases of disciplinary action against the employees of the State Bank of India in the Hyderabad Circle for acts of misconduct, including fraud and gross indiscipline, have been pending for a long time, as the Secretary of the Circle Staff Union whom the delinquent employees wanted to appear to defend them kept on having the enquires postponed on one plea or the other. Later, the General Secretary assured the management that he would attend to all the enquiries after the General Body meeting of the Union was convened. When, after waiting for more than a year, the Hyderabad Local Head Office of the State Bank of India issued instructions for the enquiries to be held, the General Secretary of the Union demanded that no enquiry be conducted until the management had held

talks with him regarding the maintainability of certain charge-sheets. At this stage, certain developments took place in the affairs of the Union. Owing to internal differences amongst office-bearers of the Union, a split in the Union developed. The differences came to a head when an Extraordinary General Body Meeting of the Union was called for on the 25th December 1969 by one section led by the Joint Secretary in the erstwhile Working Committee of the Union. On 23rd December, 1969 the group led by the General Secretary filed a civil suit against the other group in the Hyderabad Civil Court praying for an injunction restraining those who had called an Extraordinary General Body Meeting on 25th December 1969. The Civil Court passed certain orders. Meanwhile, the General Secretary proposed to hold a General Body Meeting at Rajahmundry from the 1st February 1970 on wards. This was challenged by the other group by moving the Civil Court at Rajahmundry. The discussions by the State Bank of India in the disciplinary cases could not be held with the General Secretary as demanded by him as the question as to who should represent the Union, was sub-judice. The General Secretary thereupon gave a call for agitation and the agitation in the various branches in the Hyderabad Circle started from the 19th February, 1970.

(d) The workmen resumed work with effect from 30th March, 1970 and the dispute is under conciliation by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Hyderabad.

Closing Down of Silver Refinery in Old Calcutta Mint

8475. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to close down the silver refinery in the old Calcutta Mint at 47, Strand Road, Calcutta-7 after 1970-71 ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under their consideration for converting the silver refinery into a copper refinery for the processes of copper refinery are almost the same as those of silver refining so that the services of 500 skilled workmen and technicians now working in this establishment may be utilised in copper refining for which there is great demand in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No decision in the matter has been taken so far. The work for which the Refinery was set up is expected to be completed by about the end of 1971. Government have examined the possibility of converting the Refinery into a Copper Refinery and have found that this would not be a practical or economic proposition. Government are therefore at present examining ways and means of providing alternative employment to the employees of the Silver Refinery who would be rendered surplus when the Refinery completes its present work.

Separate Pool of Quarters for Employees of Public undertakings

8476. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URAAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to deprive after 13th May, 1970 a number of Central Government servants who have been transferred/sent on deputation to the Food Corporation of India of the quarters of general pool at present occupied by them ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to create a separate pool for employees of the Public Undertakings separately ;

(c) if so, whether Government would consider the desirability of permitting such employees to continue in their present accommodation pending a decision in the matter ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) According to the existing policy, the employees of Government Departments going on transfer/deputation to Corporations, Public Undertakings, etc., cannot retain the general pool accommodation in their occupation except for the concessional period admissible under the rules. Keeping in view the fact that the employees of the Food Department had been transferred/sent on deputation to the Food Corporation of India with their work, the Government allowed retention of accommodation by them for nearly 12 months upto 13th May, 1970 so that these employees may be in a position to make alternative arrangements.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration to create a separate pool within the general pool or earmark general pool residences for allotment to the employees of Public Undertakings. However, the question of solving the housing needs of the employees of Public Enterprises on a long term basis is engaging the attention of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As stated in reply to part (a), the Government have laid down a policy according to which Government servants going on transfer/deputation to Public Sector Undertakings cannot retain general pool accommodation. This decision has been taken keeping in view the acute shortage of accommodation in the general pool and non-provision of residential accommodation to Government employees working in eligible offices even after they have put in long years of service. In case Government gives any concession in the case of employees who have been gone to the Food Corporation of India, it will be difficult to resist similar demands from the employees of other departments similarly placed.

Working of CPWD Enquiry Offices in Government Residential Colonies in Delhi

8477. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND] WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to rank indiscipline and inefficiency prevailing in Enquiry Offices of C. P. W. D. in various Government residential colonies in Delhi and especially in Enquiry Office, Nanak Pura (Moti Bagh II);

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the staff of these Enquiry Offices, especially of Nanak Pura, not attending to the complaints for repairs in quarters for weeks together; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to improve the functioning of these Enquiry Offices?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some complaints of delays have been received.

(c) The following steps are being taken to improve the functioning of the Enquiry Offices:

(i) Instructions have been issued that the Sectional Officers and Assistant Engineers should periodically visit the houses for ascertaining the complaints of the tenants and getting them rectified quickly.

(ii) The complaint registers maintained at the Enquiry Offices should be examined daily by the Sectional Officers, three times in a week by the Assistant Engineers, and at least once a week by the Executive Engineer with a view to having the unattended complaints attended to without undue delay.

(iii) A system of regular contact with the Resident's Association should be evolved by the S. Es. who will meet the Associations' representatives once in 3 months for finding out ways and means of

improvement in the matter of attending to complaints.

(iv) Pre-monsoon checks of roofs of the buildings should be made every year and also the drains should be cleaned before rains.

Class III Staff of C. P. W. D.

8478. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of Class III C. P. W. D. officers who are placed in supervisory category and are subjected to periodical transfers but not permitted to draw over time allowance with details of their promotional chances and their pay scales?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scales	Promotional chances
1.	Sectional Officers (Civil and Elect.)	(i) Ordinary grade. Rs. 180-10-290-EB-15-380	They have chances for promotion as Assistant Engineers in the Department.
	*Engineering Graduates will start at Rs. 240/-	* (ii) Selection grade Rs. 335-15-485	50% of temporary vacancies in the grade of Assistant Engineers are reserved for promotees.
2.	Sectional Officers (Horticulture)	Rs. 180-10-290-EB-15-380	They have chances for promotion as Assistant Director of Horticulture. 50% of temporary vacancies in the grade of Assistant Director of Horticulture are reserved for promotees.
3.	Work Assistant	Rs. 110-4-150-EB-4-170-5-180-EB-5-200	No further promotion.
4.	Care-taker	Rs. 150-10-250-EB-10-290-EB-15-335-EB-15-380	No further promotion.
5.	Superintendent (E & M)	Rs. 250-10-290-15-380	No further promotion.
6.	Road Inspector	Rs. 110-4-150-EB-4-170-5-180-EB-5-200	No further promotion.

Transfer of Officers in C. P. W. D.

8479. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1006 on the 2nd March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that compulsory transfers are effected in case of Assistant Engineer, Assistant Executive Engineer (Civil and Electrical) and Executive Engineers (Civil and

Electrical) and Sectional Officers (Overseers) in the public interest and to ensure that no body is left to work exclusively in difficult or good areas for a long period, while others are not affected with these compulsory transfers;

(b) whether good and difficult areas have been defined and if so, the details therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that individuals options are not given due consideration in many cases and if not the number of officers and staff (Electrical Wing) Circle-wise sent to Nepal in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following areas are by convention treated as difficult areas:

(1) N. E. F. A.
(2) Manipur.
(3) Tripura.
(4) Andamans.
(5) L. & M. A. Islands.
(6) Himachal Pradesh.
(7) Dandakaranya Project.
(8) Madhopur region.
(9) Jaisalmer/Barmer region.

Areas other than the above are deemed as good.

(c) No Sir, individual options are, at present, being given due consideration. The second part of the question, therefore, does not arise.

Advertisement for Recruitment of Income Tax Inspectors

8480. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Income Tax Inspectors are going to be recruited for each zone under each commissionerate and that the last date of submission of applications was 31st March, 1970;

(b) whether it is a fact that no advertisement has been made in any newspaper in Assam zone comprising Assam, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland;

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the officials responsible; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the date of extension for submission of applications by a fresh advertisement with wide notification in each zone to ensure justice and fair play to all job seekers in each part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of Inspectors to be recruited in the various Charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax would vary from Charge to Charge according to the number of vacancies likely to arise there.

(b) Necessary advertisements giving notice of the examination were released to various newspapers through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. As a result of the publicity, 274 applications have been received for four anticipated vacancies in the Assam Charge for direct recruits.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As a large number of applications have been received in response to the publicity, the question of revising the schedule for examination dates etc., does not arise.

बिहार की तांबे की खानों तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध उद्योगों में संकट

8481. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1970 के प्रथम सप्ताह में बिहार के दैनिक समाचारपत्रों में छपा यह समाचार सच है कि बिहार की तांबे की खानें और अन्य सम्बद्ध उद्योग संकट की स्थिति का सामना कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसके कारणों का पता लगा लिया है यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने तांबा निकालने तथा अन्य असम्बद्ध उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और यदि नहीं, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी, नहीं । जहां तक सरकार की जानकारी है, मैसर्स इंडियन कॉपर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, जो कि देश में इस समय तांबा धातु के मुख्य उत्पादक हैं, के अधीन बिहार तांबा खानों को इस प्रकार के किसी संकट का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा था ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड द्वारा बिहार में जिला सिंहभूम में राखा तांबा प्रायोजना (प्रावस्था-1) के विकास के लिये एक परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिसके अनुसार 1000 मैट्रिक टन तांबा धातु प्रतिदिन या 3500 मैट्रिक टन वार्षिक का उत्पादन प्रस्तावित है । उस क्षेत्र में किन्हीं सम्बद्ध उद्योगों की स्थापना की कम्पनी की इस समय कोई परियोजना नहीं है ।

प्रजनन के अयोग्य व्यक्तियों का बन्ध्यीकरण किये जाने के बारे में जांच

8482. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि परिवार नियोजन के डाक्टर उन लोगों की नसबन्दी करते हैं जो प्रजनन के योग्य नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में कभी जांच कराई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस जांच प्रतिवेदन का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन डाक्टरों की पदोन्नति को उनकी दक्षता तथा उनके द्वारा किये गये आपरेशनों की संख्या के साथ जोड़ने के लिए कोई नियम बनाने का है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) पुरुषों की नसबन्दी के लिए अधिकतम आयु की कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है । महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में नसबन्दी के लिये आमतौर पर अधिकतम आयु की सीमा की सिफारिश की गई, वह 45 वर्ष है ।

(ख) और (ग) . ब्यौरा एकत्र किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) से (च). सरकार ने नवम्बर, 1966 में राज्यों को सलाह दी थी कि परिवार नियोजन में अच्छा कार्य करने वाले डाक्टरों को उचित मान्यता, जिसमें पदोन्नति भी शामिल है, दी जाए ।

परिवार नियोजन को प्रभावशाली ढंग से चलाने के लिये ग्राम पंचायतों में अर्हता प्राप्त स्वास्थ्यचरों (हैल्थ विजिटर) की नियुक्ति

8483. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण,**

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों के महत्व को देखते हुए प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में अर्हता प्राप्त एक स्वास्थ्यचर नियुक्त करने का तथा गर्भ निरोधक औषधियों तथा शल्य चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक समझा गया है ताकि इस कार्यक्रम को तेजी से तथा प्रभावशाली ढंग से क्रियान्वित किया जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त प्रबन्ध ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर किये गये हैं, और यदि हां, तो कितनी पंचायतों में ऐसे प्रबन्ध हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (ग) . सीमित संख्या में उपलब्ध प्रशिक्षित स्वास्थ्यचरों और समस्त स्रोतों को देखते हुए, प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में प्रशिक्षित स्वास्थ्यचर का नियुक्त करना सम्भव नहीं है। वर्तमान स्वीकृत स्वरूप के अनुसार परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी सामग्री और सेवाएं प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के जरिये प्रदान की जाती हैं। यह प्रत्येक केन्द्र आमतौर पर 80,000 से 1,00,000 तक को ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की सेवा करता है। इन केन्द्रों में नसबन्दी करने और लूप पहनाने और प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधकों के बांटने की सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध हैं। इन प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के अधीन उप-केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं, जहां सहायक नर्सधात्री की व्यवस्था है और जो 10 हजार ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के मातृत्व और शिशु स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम, जिनमें प्रेरणात्मक और बाद की देखभाल का कार्य तथा प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधकों की सप्लाई शामिल है, सम्बन्धी सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं। ऐसी चार सहायक नर्सधात्रियों के कार्य का निरीक्षण एक महिला स्वास्थ्यचर करती है। प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में स्थायी सेवाओं के अलावा, ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को उनके घरों के नजदीक चलते फिरते सेवा एकांशों और समय-समय पर आयोजित किए गए विशिष्ट अभियानों के जरिये लूप और नसबन्दी सम्बन्धी सेवाएं भी प्रदान की जाती हैं। प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और उप केन्द्र साधारणतया अपने क्षेत्रों की ग्राम पंचायतों के साथ अधिक सहयोग से काम करते हैं।

Non-Banking Operations Undertaken by Nationalised Banks

8484. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the non-banking operations undertaken by the fourteen nationalised banks before their nationalisation ;

(b) the total business involved in such non-banking operation during the last 3 years ;

(c) the income of these banks out of these non-banking operation ;

(d) whether foreign banks are given any facility to carry out non-banking operations ; and

(e) if so, the nature of such facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The commercial banks (including nationalised banks) transact one or more of the following items of non-banking business :

(1) Executive and Trustee business (acting as executors and trustees for customers).

(2) Renting out lockers in safe deposit vaults.

(3) Receiving articles and securities for safe custody.

(4) Tax advisory service for customers.

(5) Fire insurance agency business, and

(6) Investors' agency service.

(b) and (c). The non-banking business is varied in nature and it is not possible to compute it in terms of money or to quantify it under a common denominator. However, figures of the income derived by each of the nationalised banks out of this business during the last three calendar years to the extent they are available, is given in the annexed statement.

(d) and (e). The foreign banks are not barred from under taking non-banking business as any other commercial bank.

Statement

Income Derived by Nationalised Banks out of the Non-Banking Business

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the bank	Income derived 1967	1968	1969
1. Central Bank of India*	9.59	11.16	N. A.
2. Bank of India*	15.16	17.67	19.72
3. Punjab National Bank	13.18	14.49	15.35
4. Bank of Baroda*	6.68	7.59	8.49
5. United Commercial Bank	4.10	4.21	4.41
6. Canara Bank	1.27	1.48	1.60
7. United Bank of India	1.95	2.20	2.45
8. Dena Bank*	3.86	4.15	4.44
9. Syndicate Bank	0.47	0.52	0.68
10. Union Bank of India	Not available		
11. Allahabad Bank	3.36	3.97	4.51
12. Indian Bank	0.75	0.95	1.10
13. Bank of Maharashtra	1.09	1.36	1.62
14. Indian Overseas Bank	0.54	0.65	0.74

*Figures are provisional.

Quarters for the Employees of Customs Department, Cochin

8485. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state :

(a) the number of residential quarters of each type proposed to be constructed in the 4½ acres of land acquired by the Customs department, Cochin in Willingdon Island ;

(b) whether the clerical and Class IV employees of the Customs department are proposed to be given residential accommodation in the scheme, and if so, the number of quarters reserved for them ; and

(c) the total budget allocation for the scheme and the amount spent so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a)

Type—I	32
Type—II	40
Type—III	8
Type—IV	8
Type—V	2
Total	90

(b) Yes, Sir. 88 quarters are proposed to be constructed for the staff in the pay range upto Rs. 800/- which includes clerical and Class IV staff.

(c) The total estimated expenditure on the construction of these 90 quarters is Rs. 31,94,289/-. The necessary budget allocation will be made after the concurrence of the

Associated Finance and approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee has been obtained.

Construction of quarters for the staff of Customs Department, Cochin

8486. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state :

(a) whether the Scheme for construction of staff quarters for Ministerial and Class IV staff of the Customs department, Cochin has been finalised ;

(b) the date on which the land was acquired for the purpose and the amount so far paid to Cochin Port towards lease/rent of land ; and

(c) the reasons far delay for starting construction work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Scheme is expected to be finalised shortly.

(b) 20.5.1965. Rs. 58,513.10.

(c) A ban had been placed on new constructions in view of the dire need for economy in the wake of declaration of Emergency. The Scheme was revived in 1968 and is expected to be finalised shortly.

Cases of Tax evasion

8487. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tax evasion prosecution cases pending before the court at present ;

(b) the number of them in whose case the amount of tax evasion is Rs. one lakh and above ;

(c) the number of them where it is rupees one crore and above and the names thereof ; and

(d) the names of the ten top tax evaders and the ten lowest tax evaders in those pending cases and their respective evaded amounts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (c). The number of cases in which prosecutions for tax evasion were pending on 1st March, 1970 is 38. In none of these cases tax evasion exceeds rupees one crore.

(b) and (d). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Recovery of Income-tax and Wealth-tax

8488. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of assessees for Income-tax and wealth tax who have become untraceable during the years 1965-66 to 1968-69 ;

(b) the total amount of taxes to be recovered from them ; and

(c) the steps being taken for the recovery of the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is not readily available and is being collected. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Recovery of Wealth Tax

8489. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as on the 31st March, 1967, 74232 cases of Wealth Tax Assessment were pending ;

(b) if so, how many of these cases have been finalised ;

(c) the amount of tax recovered and the amount remains to be recovered ; and

(d) the steps taken for recovering the tax in view of the recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is not readily available and is being collected. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Conference of Petroleum Experts and Geologists

8490. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Petroleum Experts and Geologists was held recently in Assam to consider ways and means for increasing the indigenous production of Crude Oil to meet the rising demand in the country ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations/suggestions made at the conference and the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Third Annual Session of the Indian Petroleum Conference was held on the 15th February, 1970 at Duliajan in Assam. Ways and means to increase indigenous production of crude oil to meet the rising demand in the country was not specifically discussed at this conference. These conferences are held each year and relate to petroleum exploration and production, and are primarily meant to exchange views on scientific issues between petroleum technologists of the ONGC, OIL, and Assam Oil Company.

About 58 papers were presented at the conference which covered such varying subjects as reservoir geology, geochemistry, geophysics, reservoir engineering, production engineering, import substitution, drilling etc.

The final recommendations of the Third Indian Petroleum Conference are still being finalised by the organizers of this Conference, namely, Oil India Limited and it is expected that they will be sending these recommendations to this Ministry soon.

Widening of Babarpur Road, Rohtas Nagar, Shahdara Delhi

8491. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to widen the road leading inside Babarpur Road, Rohtas Nagar, Shahdara Delhi ;

(b) the extent to which the road, which is 45 feet wide, is proposed to be extended ;

(c) whether the road will be widened from both the sides and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether any compensation will be given in lieu of plots thus covered in the shape of other land ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) In the approved layout plan of Rohtas Nagar, the widening of the Babarpur Road has been provided for. However at present there is no proposal to widen the road.

(b) 80 feet width.

(c) The road will be widened on one side only except at its intersection with the G. T. Shahdara Road which has been re-oriented.

(d) Compensation will be paid by the Municipal Corporation for the plots which would be acquired for the road.

Advances to Agriculturists in Dharwar and Raichur Districts by the Central Bank of India

8492. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nationalised

Bank Branch of Central Bank of India at Gadag District Dharwar of Mysore State has made huge advances to the so-called agriculturists in Dharwar and Raichur Districts since July 1969 ;

(b) if so, the total month-wise and District-wise amount so advanced since July, 1969 to-date under separate heads of Development and Crop loans, if any ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no encumbrance certificates are observed while making the said advances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Gadag Branch of the State Bank of India in Dharwar district of Mysore has granted for agricultural purposes advances of the order of Rs. 21.22 lakhs during the period July 1969 to 20th March, 1970.

(b) Month-wise figures and amounts under separate heads of development and crop loans are not available. However, particulars of district-wise advances for above period are as under :

District	*No. of accounts*	Amount (*Rs. in lakhs*)
Dharwar	437	16.54
Raichur	63	4.68
Total	500	21.22

(c) As security for crop loans, the bank obtains a charge by way of hypothecation of crops, two sureties and an affidavit from the borrower. As the affidavit contains a declaration by the borrower to the effect that the lands are free from all encumbrances, no separate encumbrance certificate is obtained in respect of crop loans. In the case of loans for developmental purposes, mortgage of land is the principal security. This is executed after investigation of the party's title to property *i. e.* after ascertaining if there are prior encumbrances.

Centrally Sponsored Projects in Kerala

8493. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement by the Minister of Panchayat and Fisheries, Kerala on the 18th February, 1970 that the Central Government was thinking in terms of discontinuing the aid to centrally sponsored projects like the Applied Nutrition programme. Social Welfare Programmes, Rural Industries projects etc. in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Government of Kerala have reported that no such statement as referred to in the Question was made by the State Minister for Local Administration (wrongly mentioned as Minister of Panchayat and Fisheries).

(b) Does not arise.

Irregularities by the Assistant Collector of Customs, Cochin

8494. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the report which appeared in the '*Desabhimani*' Cochin Edition dated the 16th February, 1970 entitled "the Customs Assistant Collector's illegal Activities" ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that due to his activities, Government have lost fifteen thousand rupees in the customs duty ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to recover the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. This has come to Government's notice.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Aid by World Bank for Irrigation Projects of Andhra Pradesh

8495. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minster of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has offered aid for three major irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the nature and quantum of aid offered ;

(c) the details of the projects for which aid has been offered ; and

(d) when the aid is expected to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). An Irrigation Reconnaissance Mission of the World Bank which visited India in 1969 identified the following three Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh for possible assistance from the World Bank/International Development Association :

(i) Pochampad Irrigation Project ;

(ii) Krishna-Godavari Delta—Flood Control and Drainage Project ; and

(iii) Godavari Barrage Project.

These project proposals are now at various stages of consideration.

Construction of Staff quarters of L. I. C.

8496. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) in how many divisions of the Life Insurance Corporation, Staff quarters have been constructed ;

(b) whether any staff quarters have been constructed within the Trivandrum Division and if so, the places and the number of quarters ; and

(c) if no staff quarters have been constructed in the Trivandrum Division, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) LIC has so far constructed staff quarters in 6 Divisions *viz.* Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, Jameshedpur (at Rourkela) Jabalpur (at Bhilai) and Chandigarh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The LIC has not been able to secure yet suitable site for the construction of staff quarters in Trivandrum Division. The Corporation has also slowed down its building programme for the staff as the employees are found reluctant to occupy the quarters on a license fee based on 3½ per cent net return.

दिल्ली स्थित विलिंग्डन अस्पताल में कैन्सर के रोगी

8497. **श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1970 से 5 मार्च, 1970 तक नई दिल्ली स्थित विलिंग्डन अस्पताल में कैन्सर के कितने रोगी भरती किये गये ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कैन्सर के कुछ रोगियों को कैन्सर अस्पताल में हस्तांतरित नहीं किया गया, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या राजधानी में कोई कैन्सर अस्पताल है, यदि हां, तो कैन्सर के रोगियों को बम्बई और दिल्ली के कैन्सर अस्पतालों में हस्तांतरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में विलिंग्डन अस्पताल के डाक्टरों के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) 13

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली में कैन्सर के लिये कोई अलग अस्पताल नहीं है। विलिंग्डन अस्पताल के शल्य-चिकित्सक तथा चिकित्सक कैन्सर के रोगियों का इलाज कर सकते हैं। जिन रोगियों को गहन एक्सरे चिकित्सा की आवश्यकता होती है उन्हें सफदरजंग अस्पताल जहां यह सुविधा उपलब्ध है, भेज दिया जाता है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Taking over of Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company by Indian Oil Corporation

8498. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking, has recently acquired the majority share-holding in Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company, Limited ;

(b) if so, the details of this acquisition ;

(c) the facts regarding capital structure and share-holding of IBP ; and

(d) how this newly acquired company will be run and who will constitute the board of directors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The equity share capital of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company consists of 10 lakh ordinary shares of the face value of Rs. 10 each. Of these, 579,400 shares representing 57.94 per cent of the total equity, were held by M/s. Steel Brothers and Company Limited of the U. K. These shares have since been purchased by the Indian Oil Corporation. By virtue of this purchase, the Indian Oil Corporation has taken over the controlling interests in the Indo-Burmah Petroleum with effect from 12th January, 1970. The purchase of these shares was negotiated at Rs. 13 each, subject to the condition that the interim dividend for the year 1969 already declared prior to the purchase of the aforesaid shares by the Indian Oil Corporation would be passed on by M/s. Steel Brothers to the Indian Oil Corporation. In addition, Steel Brothers also agreed to waive their claim for managing agency and other expenses for the year commencing on 1-1-1969.

The Company is now being run by the new Board of Directors consisting of the following :

1. Shri Kamaljit Singh, Managing Director of IOC's Marketing Division, Chairman.
2. Shri S. Budhiraja, previously working as the Efficiency and Research Officer of the Indian Oil Corporation as whole-time Managing Director.
3. Shri V. Balakrishnan, Deputy Financial Controller of the Indian Oil Corporation, Director.

The Company plans to consolidate and expand its activities particularly those connected with the marketing of petroleum products.

Recruitment of L. D. Cs. by Department of Economic Affairs

8499. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of L. D. Cs. recruited by the Department of Economic Affairs of her Ministry through Employment Exchanges during the last 6 months and the dates of recruitment ;

(b) whether any specification for the number of vacancies to be filled in and the

candidates to be called for interview/test for S.C./S.T. and other communities was made in all the requisitions sent to the Employment Exchanges ;

(c) if so, the number of S.C./S.T. candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchanges each time ;

(d) whether any reasons had been communicated by or asked from the Employment Exchanges for not sponsoring any or lesser number of Scheduled Caste candidates ; and

(e) the number of the vacancies reserved for S.C./S.T. and those carried forward separately and also the number of the candidates of these communities actually recruited ; and when and how it is proposed to make up the deficiency of these communities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) 14 Typists were recruited through Employment Exchange on Daily Rates wages for a short duration between 28th January, 1970 and 18th February, 1970.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two Scheduled Caste candidates and one Scheduled Tribe candidate.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Two for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes. These candidates did not qualify in the typing test and were not, therefore, recruited.

Since all the 14 typists have since been retrenched the question of making up the deficiency does not arise.

Construction of Building for Income-tax Department, Jaipur

8500. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the offices of the Income-tax Department at Jaipur are located in a Rented Building which is inadequate for the purpose in as much as there is no arrangement for refreshments for the public as well as the advocates and the staff ;

(b) if so, whether the Government will consider and sanction the building at Jaipur the plan for which has already been submitted and pending since long ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) if so, by what time the construction is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Income-tax offices at Jaipur are located in 5 rented buildings which provide adequate accommodation. Refreshment facilities exist in 2 of them.

(b) It is proposed to construct a combined office building for Income-tax and Central Excise Offices at Jaipur, the land for which has already been purchased.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) After the estimates have been framed and other codal and procedural formalities completed.

C. G. H. S. Dispensary at Hauz Khas Extension, New Delhi

8501. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of patients entitled for treatment at the C. G. H. S. Dispensary at Hauz Khas Extension and the number of doctors at the said dispensary ;

(b) whether the number of doctors working at that dispensary is less than what it should be and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether patients have to wait for a long time to get treatment at this dispensary due to the less number of doctors posted there ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not posting sufficient number of doctors there and for how long the dispensary has been working with less number of doctors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 2,874 families comprising of 11,915 beneficiaries are registered with the C. G. H. S. Dispensary at Hauz Khas with three doctors.

(b) No. The average work load per Medical Officer in this Dispensary compares favourably with the overall average work load per Medical Officer under the C.G.H.S. Scheme.

(c) No such complaint has been received.

(d) The number of Medical Officers posted in this dispensary is considered adequate. However, one of the Medical Officer was on leave in December, 1969—January, 1970.

Supply of Barrels to other Oil Companies and Customers by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company

8502. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1100 on the 2nd March, 1970 regarding supply of barrels by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company and state when the requisite information as asked for would be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : The matter is still under consideration and it is not possible at this stage to give any indication of the time by which the requisite information may become available.

Outstanding amount of Taxes against Bharat Overseas (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi

8503. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large amounts of arrears of Income-tax, Central Sales Tax and other levies have accumulated against the Bharat Overseas (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi, a sister concern of Sahu Jains Group ;

(b) if so, the extent thereof ;

(c) the reasons for accumulations of tax-arrears and the procedure adopted to ensure that such accumulations do not arise in future ; and

(d) when their accounts were last scrutinised by Company Law and other authorities in the normal course ; and whether any further inquiry is being made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). There was no outstanding demand of income-tax against M/s. Bharat Overseas (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi, prior to 7.1.1970. Out of the demand of Rs. 149827/- raised subequently for the assessment year 1965-66, which became payable on 7.3.70, a sum of Rs. 83024/- has been paid and the balance has been kept in abeyance till the disposal of the first appeal. According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, there is no outstanding amount of Central sales-tax against this company. This company does not manufacture excisable goods and is not a licensee of Central Excise Department. The question of any duty of Central Excise being outstanding, against it, therefore, does not arise. As regards the duties of Customs, the information is being collected.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) the last balance-sheet filed by this company with the Registrar of Companies was for the financial year ending 30.9.1968 and the same is under scrutiny of that Department. The affairs of the Company have not been investigated under section 235 or 237 of the Companies Act or subjected to inspection under section 209 (4) of that Act. However, as the company has not complied with the provisions of section 212 of the Act, the same is being pursued with the company.

Survey of Rural Drinking Water Supply

8504. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a news-item appearing in the 'Tribune' dated the 21st March, 1970 states that a voluntary organisation had undertaken a survey of drinking water supply in villages and found that forty-eight thousand villages are without drinking water and a lakh villages with very inadequate supply of drinking water ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to supply water to such affected villages ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is for the State Governments to provide necessary funds in their Annual Plans, draw priorities for the implementation of water supply schemes and execute them. Central assistance is given to the States by way of block loans and block grants for all plan schemes, including water supply programme, without reference to any particular scheme or head of development. A sum of Rs. 131 crores has been provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for this purpose and funds for Rural Water Supply Schemes are being specifically earmarked during the Fourth Plan. Further the State Governments have also been advised to give priorities for implementing schemes in the permanently disadvantaged areas of hilly, saline and sandy tracts as well as cholera-endemic and guineaworm infested areas.

Disparity in Pay Scales of Hindi Officers in Different Departments of the Government of India

8505. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the specific reasons for disparities in the pay scales of OSD (Hindi), Ministry of External Affairs (Rs. 900-1250), Assistant Directors General (Hindi) in Posts and Telegraphs (Rs. 700-1250, plus special pay Rs. 100), Under Secretary (Hindi) Department of Economic Affairs (Rs. 900-1250), OSD (Hindi) in the Ministry of Education (Rs. 900-1250), Hindi Officer in the Department of Revenue (Rs. 700-1250) and Principal/Research Officers in the Scientific and Technical Terminology Commission (Rs. 1000-100-1500) ;

(b) the basis for variation in annual increments of these posts from Rs. 40 to 100 ;

(c) the reasons for grant of special pay to the ADGs (Hindi) in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and refusal to grant to other officers ;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to abolish the discrimination in the same class and category of posts ; and

(e) which of these officers have been appointed to their respective posts through open market advertisements and recruitment conducted by the Union Public Service Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Scales of pay are laid down for different posts with due regard to the nature of duties and responsibilities attached to the posts and the qualifications and experience prescribed for recruitment to the posts. A statement showing the duties and qualifications prescribed for these posts which will show that these are not uniform for the posts, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3405/70.]

(b) The rates of increments have necessarily to be different for different pattern of scales.

(c) A special pay of Rs. 100/- has been attached to the posts of ADG (Hindi) in P & T Department on the analogy of the special pay admissible to other posts of ADGs in General Civil Service Class I in the Posts and Telegraph

Department, and having regard also to the nature of duties and responsibilities attached to these posts.

There has been no proposal for grant of special pay to the other posts mentioned except in regard to the post of Hindi Officer in the Department of Revenue. As the existing scale of Rs. 700-1250 for this post in the Revenue Department was decided on the basis of results of a study of the work-load attached to this post conducted some time ago, the question of attaching a special pay in addition does not arise.

(d) The scales of pay/special pays for individual posts are laid down by Government based on an examination of the merits of each case and no question of discrimination is involved. However the existing pay structures will be gone into by the Third Pay Commission.

(e) In the case of Under Secretary (Hindi) in the Department of Economic Affairs and of Hindi Officer, Department of Revenue and Insurance, recruitment is made through U. P. S. C. by advertisement.

In the other cases, appointments are made either by selection from amongst serving Government officials in consultation with the U.P.S.C. or by transfer on deputation of suitable officials and failing these, by direct recruitment under normal rules.

Non-Vacation of Residential Accommodation by Ex-Members of Parliament

8506. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Ex-Members of Parliament who did not vacate the residences allotted to them after the lapse of three months of the termination of their Membership as on the 1st April, 1967 along with the house numbers;

(b) the rent charged from them as Members and after the termination of their Membership;

(c) what is the market rent in respect of each of the said residences; and

(d) the names of Ex-Members from whom arrears of rent are yet to be recovered and the amount due from each?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (d). The information has been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3406/70]

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 5246 DATED 6-4-1970 *RE*: VISITS BY MINISTERS ABROAD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, In reply to Unstarred Question No. 5246 on April 6, 1970 [Chaitra 16, 1892 (Saka)], I laid on the Table of the House a statement showing (a) the names of Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of the Central Government who went abroad from 1st August, 1969 to 20th February, 1970, (b) the countries they visited, and (c) the amount of foreign exchange allocated/released to them for personal expenditure and the amounts spent by the Exchequer. The figures of foreign exchange shown in column 6 of the statement were those allocated for the tours of the Ministers on the basis of estimated expenditure.

2. The Ministry of External Affairs has subsequently brought to notice that against the amount of Rs. 1,34,087 shown in column 6 of the statement, in respect of the visit of Shri Dinesh Singh to the United States of America, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 39,302.18. Similar figures of actual expenditure in respect of other Ministers included in the Statement are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

12.17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported crossing of South Vietnamese army units into Cambodia with the support of United States combatants

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The reported crossing of South Vietnamese army units into Cambodia with the support of United States Combatants and the reaction of the Government thereto."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): It is with deep regret and concern that we witness a sharp deterioration in the Cambodian situation. It is clear that this country. which had managed to keep out of armed conflict since the Geneva agreements of 1954, has been dragged into the general war in Indo-China.

The situation has particularly deteriorated during the last week. On 29th April, the South Vietnamese authorities announced that they were moving their forces into Cambodia to "neutralise North Vietnamese communist's schemes of using Cambodian territory" for operations against them. Simultaneously, the United States authorities announced that they would be providing support to the army of South Vietnam for its operations in Cambodia. According to the U. S. Defence Department the support was to take the form of "advisers, tactical air, air coordinators, medical evacuations and some logistics assistance". It was also clarified that it was not in response to the request for military aid by the Cambodian authorities. The next day on 30th April, the U. S. President announced that "in cooperation with armed forces of South Vietnam attacks are being launched this week to clean out major enemy sanctuaries on the Cambodian-Vietnam border". About the same time, armed forces of United States moved into Cambodia on a large scale. Heavy casualties are reported to have occurred. It is clear that Cambodia is now the scene of full scale war.

We are deeply distressed at the loss of lives, especially of many innocent people. It is our firm belief that foreign intervention will only make the situation more complicated and a peaceful solution more difficult.

We are greatly concerned at this further escalation of the conflict and the additional induction of foreign forces into Cambodian territory. It cannot lead to lessening of tension. On the contrary, it will only aggravate an already difficult situation. What is needed in Cambodia is not further intervention from outside, but the stoppage of all foreign interference. We must not allow Cambodia to become the battle ground of foreign interests. The people of Cambodia should be left free to settle their internal matters without any interference from outside.

We appeal to all parties to stop hostilities immediately. We are convinced that a peaceful solution can be found by getting together all the concerned parties in a 1962 Geneva type conference which should be convened as soon as possible to arrange a cease fire, followed by a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia, Laos, North and South Vietnam leading to a political settlement that will ensure the independence, sovereignty, integrity and neutrality of the former Indo-China States.

India and Cambodia have always had close and friendly relations from the ancient times and it is our wish to see Cambodia prosper in freedom. It is also our earnest hope that all concerned will endeavour to halt the present deterioration and escalation of the conflict and make every effort to bring about a peaceful solution.

Honourable Members would have seen the reports of the resumption of American bombings of DRVN territory. To resort to bombing after it had been stopped in October, 1968 in response to world public opinion, is a retrograde step. The House will recollect that we have always expressed our firm view against the bombing of North Vietnam by U. S. forces ever since it was started in early 1965. We are convinced that this action cannot lead to

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an early peaceful solution which we all desire. As we have said repeatedly, there can be no military solution to the problems of Indo-China. Only a peaceful political solution through negotiation is possible.

Even at this late hour and in the midst of developing conflict we strongly urge all sides to stop the senseless killings and fighting and return to the conference table.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : What do you mean by "allsides"? (*Interruption*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : What is this ? The conscience of the world has been aroused. The Treasury Benches have failed this country. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Order, order. All the time he is behaving like this.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Not all the time. I have come here having been elected by the people. I have already told this Government ; years ago we have warned them—(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please sit down. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : He has been elected by the people, not selected by the ballot. I have been elected by the people and selected by the ballot also.

Before putting my question, kindly allow me to congratulate the students and some of the Senators, and last but not the least, the people of USA for condemning President Nixon for this naked aggression. The students have described Mr. Nixon as a killer and burnt his effigy which clearly proves that the people of USA are against this aggression.

I quote from the '*Hindu*' "U. S. Senators yesterday, besides demanding a meeting with Mr. Nixon, introduced a censure resolution against him and talked of cutting off Vietnam war funds eventually." Further it says : "For the first time since, the debate over joining the league of Nations 51 years ago (when Mr. Woodrow Wilson was the President), the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee unanimously requested yesterday a face-to-face confrontation with the President." Then Mr. John Kenneth Galbraith who was the US Ambassador in India charged that military machine was controlling President Nixon over the decision announced on Thursday. He further said : "The President does not control the military machine. The military machine controls the President."

Coming to the actual statement, it is really a sad commentary on our foreign policy that the hon. Minister for External Affairs has said "we appeal to all concerned." This naked aggression of U. S. imperialists with the help of their puppets, the South Vietnamis, have killed more than thousand people there. We know what fate U. S. is going to meet. They landed in North Korea and were beaten back. With all the might available with them they could land on Moon but not in Vietnam. That is the history of Vietnam. The hon. Minister has said that a Conference is being convened of the Geneva type. Members from various Opposition parties have demanded that India should convene a conference of the non-aligned nations who want peace and justice and who are against the naked aggression just to forge a common platform against the imperialist aggression. I want to have a clear answer from the hon. Minister that before asking for any conference he will express the sentiments of the people of this country and tell the USA to withdraw its troops and stop bombing and killing of innocent people. Will they make such a statement here and now and not have this tight rope walking or trying to please the US because a handful of dollars or foodgrains under PL-480 are coming to our country ? I want India to tell the US that the Indo-China problem can be decided only by the people of Indo-China who are suffering today not by the US Imperialists. I know that this crisis which has developed in the USA will also make Nixon resign. But the fruits of aggression should not be allowed to be enjoyed by the USA and they must withdraw the US forces unconditionally and stop bombing. I would request the hon. Minister not to yield to the

pressures of the US Imperialist and their stooges, some of whom follow the Nixon doctrine in this House. Let the hon. Minister make a clear announcement here and now.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have already made a very clear statement expressing our sentiments and have also indicated the direction in which we feel a peaceful solution is possible—(*Interruption*)

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : Our External Affairs Minister has not the courage to say even what American Senators say. Shame to you !

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Do not play into the hands of the reactionary forces. Before convening any conference ask for the withdrawal of US forces and the stoppage of bombardment unconditionally ; otherwise, it will be giving sanction to the bombardment and the naked aggression.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We have very clearly expressed our views that all foreign forces should be withdrawn from each of the States of the former Indo-China.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not all, but all American forces.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : This statement of the hon. Minister comes in the wake of an unprecedented type of move on the part of the representatives of the American people to put the President of their own country in the dock and question him by way of an impeachment. It also comes in the wake of powerful demonstrations and mass protests in various parts of America led by the youth and students of that country. In what more stronger terms do you want the people of America to condemn the naked aggression of their own country on the soil of Cambodia ?

But what does this statement carry ? Does it carry any word of condemnation of the American intervention in Cambodia ? The Minister has striven to find out the mildest words in the English language to deal with the American aggression here. He has used the words, "The Government is very much distressed because it will result in the escalation of the Vietnam war."

What is the solution that he has proposed ? He wants all foreign troops to be withdrawn from Cambodia. Thereby the Minister is indirectly justifying the intervention of America in Cambodia. He is equating the most treacherous foreign power, America, with the Asians. And there by he is indirectly justifying the presence of America on Asian soil. The Americans have come to Asia to put down the civil war taking place in different countries.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government is prepared to categorically state that we condemn the action of America. Will the Government categorically say that ? That is the first thing I would like to know.

As regards your foreign policy, it is put to an acid test here and the time will only prove whether you will come out successful as an non-aligned country. Here the basic question is whether the present treacherous clique ruling in Cambodia represents the will of the people of Cambodia, the neutrality and independence of that country. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he can deny the fact that Prince Sihanouk is the symbol of neutrality and independence of Cambodia and the will of the people of Cambodia. If the Government considers so, may I know whether the Government is prepared to extend cooperation and help to the National Liberation Movement that is fighting against American imperialism in the soil of Cambodia ?

Sir, even now India is the Chairman of the International Control Commission. Thousands of people of Vietnamese origin were massacred in Cambodia by this treacherous clique and dead bodies were thrown into the river and they were allowed to flow up and down the river for weeks. But what India as the Chairman of the International Control Commission has been doing you are sitting tight-lipped over this greatest tragedy of the year ? I would like to ask the hon. Minister what right has this organisation got to remain there on the

[Shri P. Gopalan]

face of the earth. Are you prepared to quit that organisation and wash away the shame which has been piled upon the head of our country ?

Lastly, I would like to say that Mr. Nigam has made a statement in which he has tried to justify American intervention in Cambodia saying that it was done on the ground of military necessity for the safety of their troops in Vietnam. For the safety of U. S. troops in Vietnam they can intervene in Laos, they can intervene in Cambodia and every where. The war is coming very near to us. The distance from Calcutta to Cambodia is equal to the distance from Calcutta to Kerala. The war has become very real to us. And there is every possibility of a world war taking place. Will the Government ask America to withdraw their troops from there ?

Finally, the Government has suggested a meeting of non-aligned countries of South and South-East Asia. I do not think any purpose will be served by this Conference. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether this Government is prepared to take the initiative to convey a meeting of all the Asian countries who are interested to participate on the basic principle that they must be prepared to demand the withdrawal of all American troops from the Asian soil. Are they prepared to do that ? I would like to know whether you are prepared to uphold the so-called policy of non-alignment.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Sir, the hon. Member has asked me to use strong language in describing the situation that has emerged in Cambodia and in Indo-China. I can assure him that our sentiments are not any less than his or anybody else's in this House when peace is threatened or when freedom is lost. But it has not been our custom to express it in strong words. If an expression in strong words will find a solution to this problem, I am willing to express our sentiments in much stronger terms than what the hon. Member has said. The whole situation is that, unlike the hon. Members who can express their sentiments and leave it at that, we are working to find a solution. We have a special responsibility in Indo-China and we have got to conform to the international obligations that we have accepted as a result of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962. Therefore, our statements and our action have got to conform to the position in which we shall be able to play an active role in finding a peaceful solution to this problem.

Regarding convening of an Asian Conference that the hon. Member has mentioned, it is our view that we should have a meeting of all the parties concerned to find a solution. That is the only way in which a peaceful solution can be found to the situation that has arisen. But it has been our view that as a first step if we could have a meeting of the non-aligned nations of South and South East Asia, it could reinforce the efforts to find a peaceful solution. This is what we have conveyed to the Government of Indonesia which has sought a wider conference. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I seek your protection, Sir. A very important question I have asked. I have specifically asked whether the Government is prepared to extend help and assistance to the liberation forces operating in Cambodia.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, No.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : This is a specific question to which I want to have a reply.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : There is no question of our joining in the conflict. As my colleague has clarified, we have had a particular stand which is that we have condemned the interference by outside forces in any country and more specially in this area. (*Interruptions*) We are gravely concerned.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Your father might have done differently.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not know if I made such great influence that I could have prevented Mr. Dubcek's removal. This is not the occasion to discuss Czechoslova-

kia. Still I would like to remind the hon. Members, that I was the first person to make a statement on Czechoslovakia in Parliament. Later, the United Nations' resolution enumerated the points which I had made here. (*Interruptions*) This does not change the fact.

श्री रवि राय (पुरो) : लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने रूस की निन्दा भी नहीं की थी ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As I said, the present situation in Cambodia is a very grave one and we are deeply concerned about it. Not only we but, I think, the Governments and Chanceries all over the world have expressed their deep concern.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Except a few on this side. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Their views are well known. I think hon. Mr. Sondhi might give his advice to other Governments so that it may help in solving many problems of the world. I would only like to say that we have not, in this House, used very strong words with regard to these matters. But, as my colleague has said, it does not mean that we do not feel strongly. We feel strongly not only because of the injustice but we also feel strongly because the escalation of war has grave consequences to all Asia and perhaps to the world. It is a matter of great sorrow and concern that certain steps which had been taken because of the pressure of world opinion and because of opinion in the United States itself, have now been retraced.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): With or without reason.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Merely using strong words does not provide a solution. We have always said that such issues must be taken off the battlefield and on to the conference table where they can be discussed.

We stand second to none. Our stand has been firm and consistent from the very beginning. We had welcomed the meeting in Paris. But it is sad and even dangerous for the world, that once again the matter has been taken back to the battlefield. This is no way to find a solution. It is only a manner of increasing the conflict both in area and in depth.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य रखा है, उसमें उन्होंने जो भावना प्रकट की है, वह भावना स्वर्गीय पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जो पंचशील का उद्घोष किया था, उससे वह सन्निहित है, किन्तु इस कम्बोडिया के कारण आज एक सवाल सामने आया है, जो बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है कि छोटे देश की स्वाधीनता और स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा कैसे की जाय ? दुनिया की जो बड़ी ताकतें हैं—चाहे अमरीका हो, चाहे रूस हो, चाहे चीन हो, (इसमें कोई भी अन्तर नहीं है) वे किसी न किसी रूप में अपने प्रभाव का विस्तार प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप में करते जा रहे हैं । आज अमरीकी सेना किसी न किसी बहाने कम्बोडिया में आई है । रूस के पायलेट्स इजिप्ट के साथ मिलकर इजराइल पर बम्बार्टमेंट करते हैं इसको भी एस्केलेशन कहा जा सकता है । चाहे दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशिया हो या पश्चिमी एशिया हो, दोनों जगह बड़ी ताकतें स्थिति को बिगाड़ रही हैं । इसलिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि पंचशील का उद्घोष करने से काम नहीं चलेगा । भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार जो विचार आया था कि—

स्वे स्वे कर्मण्यभीरत: संसिद्धिम् लभते नर: ।

किसी के दखल दिये बिना हर एक अपना विकास कर सकता है, इसी आधार पर पंचशील खड़ा था । लेकिन चेकोस्लोवेकिया छोटा क्यों न हो, आज रूस उसको अपने हिसाब से बाहर जाने नहीं देता । चाहे वियतनाम और कम्बोडिया हो—बड़ी ताकतें जरूर दखल दिया करती हैं, यहां तक कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर भी दिया । हिन्दुस्तान के एक हिस्से पर चीन स्वयं

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

अधिकार करके बैठा है। यह देखकर मुझे हंसी आई—इन्होंने कहा—

We want the hostilities to stop and the armies to be withdrawn.

हमारे घर के अन्दर आर्मी बैठी हुई है, 1962 से लेकर आज तक चीन की आर्मी बैठी हुई है। केवल कहने से काम नहीं चलता है। जब तक उसके पीछे हम कुछ ताकत नहीं खड़ी करेंगे, तब तक दूसरों के दबाव में हम कैसे नहीं आयेंगे—मैं यही बात पूछना चाहता हूं। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी आवाज दुनिया सुने, तो जिस तरह से चीन आगे गया है, उसी तरह से हमने खुद अपने आपको शक्ति सामर्थ्य क्यों नहीं किया ?

आपने अभी जो वक्तव्य दिया, उसमें शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिये इण्डोनेशिया ने जो कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई है, उसमें हम क्यों नहीं जा रहे हैं, इसके बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया। रब्बात में आपको नहीं बुलाया गया, लेकिन अपने आप निमन्त्रण लेकर आप वहां गये, इस लिये कि वहां हमारा हित था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यहां हमारा हित नहीं है ? इसका तो हमारी सुरक्षा के साथ सीधा सम्बन्ध है—आज कम्बोडिया है, कल थाईलैंड है और थाईलैंड के बाद सीधा हिन्दुस्तान है। चीन पहले ही यहां आकर बैठा हुआ है, माओत्सेतुंग के नारे लगाने वाले हमारे घर में मौजूद हैं। बड़े सक्रिय हैं···(व्यवधान)···इसलिये वास्तव में पहल हम लोगों को करनी चाहिये थी। इतना ही नहीं कन्ट्रोल कमीशन के चेअरमैन के नाते हमारे ऊपर बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी थी कि दोनों वियतनामों के अन्दर एक सामान्य स्थिति पैदा करके वहां चुनाव किया जाय किसी की भी सेना वहां न रहे और इसी बात को लेकर हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्राध्यक्ष डा० राधाकृष्णन् ने एक सुझाव दिया था कि किसी का भी हस्तक्षेप वियतनाम में न हो, इन्टरनेशनल पुलिस फोर्स वहां रखी जाय और उसके सुपरविजन के अन्तर्गत वहां चुनाव हो, किन्तु उस कन्ट्रोल कमीशन के चेयरमैन के नाते हम ने कुछ काम नहीं किया। इतना ही नहीं, स्वयं प्रिन्स सिहानुक ने इस बात की शिकायत की कि वहां इन्फिल्ट्रेशन चालू है, यह उन्होंने अपने अगस्त 16, 1969 के पत्र में लिखा—

"Vietnamese Communist forces in relatively important numbers have infiltrated into our northeast and eastern provinces. We try to dislodge them, first by diplomacy and when that fails, by military pressure".

यानी यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि आज अमरीकी सेना और उसके पहले वियटनामी सेना वहां गई हुई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि आपने उस समय अपनी तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया प्रकट क्यों नहीं की कि बाहरी सेना चाहे किसी भी देश की हो, चाहे अमरीका की हो, वियटकांग की हो, हम उसको नहीं चाहते ? हर देश, सेना से मुक्त हो इसको हम स्वीकार कर लेते हैं क्योंकि भारत पर कम से कम दक्षिण पूर्व और पश्चिम एशिया की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है और जब तक हम समर्थ नहीं होंगे तब तक सुरक्षा का भाव हम पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह शक्ति शून्यता का सिद्धान्त है। कल अफ्रीका का मामला आ जायेगा। छोटे-छोटे देश कैसे आजाद हो सकते हैं जब बड़ी ताकतें उनको आजादी का अनुभव नहीं करने देती हैं। दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में जो शक्ति शून्यता का निर्माण हो गया, उसमें वास्तव में हमें अपना आधार देना आवश्यक था लेकिन वह हमकर नहीं पाये। अगर हम इसको करते तो अमरीका की फोर्सेज और उनके बहाने चाइना की फोर्सेज वहां नहीं आतीं। अगर यह करना है तो आज भी इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि किसी की सेना वहां न रहे। इस दृष्टि से दक्षिण देशों को कान्फ्रेन्स

हम क्यों न बुलायें ? जेनेवा की कान्फ्रेन्स अगर रूस नहीं चाहता तो हम चुप रहें ? मैं कहता हूं कि इन्डोनेशिया ने जो पहल की है उसके पहल करने के बदले में हमको पहल करनी चाहिए थी क्योंकि उसके साथ सीधा हमारा सम्बन्ध होता है। जब कुछ नहीं करना है तो चुप रहना, यह कोई नीति नहीं है—यह भारत सरकार की नीति का सबसे बड़ा खोखलापन और दिवालियापन है। लगातार चीनी सेना आगे बढ़ती चली आये लेकिन उसको रोकने का भारत कोई भी तरीका अख्तियार न करे, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इंडोनेशिया की बुलाई हुई कान्फ्रेन्स में आप क्यों नहीं गए? वहां के सम्बद्ध देशों की कान्फ्रेन्स बुलाने की पहल हम करें ताकि जल्दी से वहां से सेना की वापसी हो और इस सारे क्षेत्र में शान्ति स्थापित करके उन देशों की तटस्थता, स्वाधीनता और स्वतन्त्रता अक्षुण्ण बनी रहे—इस दृष्टि से आप कौन से कदम उठायेंगे ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने यह बात उठाई कि जो देश हैं दुनिया के, छोटे हैं या बड़े, वे किस तरह से स्वतन्त्र बने रह सकते हैं और खुद उन्होंने कहा कि उसका एक ही तरीका हो कि कोई देश हस्तक्षेप न करे। यही बात जब मैंने कही थी तो उनको पसन्द नहीं आई लेकिन खुद अपने आप वही बात कही। ··· **(व्यवधान)** ··· किसी भी देश की फौज को किसी देश पर आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहिए।··· **(व्यवधान)** ··· माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि चाहे बड़ा देश हो या छोटा देश हो वहां हस्तक्षेप न हो। उसी के साथ-साथ उन्होंने एक बिल्कुल दूसरा खयाल जोड़ दिया कि मिलिट्री वैकुअम है, उसको भर देना चाहिए।··· **(व्यवधान)** ···

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) यह गलत है।··· **(व्यवधान)** ···

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने यह नहीं कहा तो उन्होंने माना कि वैकुअम है उसको रहने देना चाहिए।··· **(व्यवधान)** ···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग सुनिये। जोश दिखाने से मसला हल नहीं हो जायेगा। ······ **(व्यवधान)** ···

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : तिब्बत में चीन की सेना आई तो भारत को उसको मदद करनी थी क्योंकि सामर्थ्य सम्पन्न भारत ही उसको मदद दे सकता था लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ। शक्ति प्रदर्शन भी काफी काम करता है।······ **(व्यवधान)** ······

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा था कि दुनिया के जो मसले हैं, वह प्रदर्शन से या ताकत दिखाने से तय नहीं होते हैं।··· **(व्यवधान)** ··· माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इण्डो चाइना में दुनिया की एक बहुत बड़ी ताकत लगी हुई है फिर भी उसका कोई हल नहीं निकला। यही मैं कह रहा था कि खाली ताकत दिखाने से या ताकत के इस्तेमाल से भी दुनिया में सभी मामले तय नहीं होते हैं बल्कि मामलों को शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से तय करना है जिससे बाहर का हस्तक्षेप न हो। मैं समझता हूं कि कई माननीय सदस्यों को शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग पसन्द नहीं है लेकिन हमें तो शातिपूर्ण ढंग से वहां का हल निकालना है। उसका यही तरीका हो सकता है कि बाहर से जितना हस्तक्षेप है, वह बन्द हो और बाहर की फौजें हटाई जायं और वहां की जनता के ऊपर उसकी अपनी जो स्वाभाविक जिम्मेदारी है, वह दी जाये ताकि वह अपना भविष्य तय कर सके।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल पूछा इंडोनेशिया की कान्फ्रेन्स के सिलसिले में तो इंडोनेशिया ने एक कान्फ्रेन्स बुलाई करीब बीस एशियाई देशों की कि इन्डो चाइना, खास कर कम्बोडिया के बारे में बातचीत की जाये।

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

हम से भी इसके बारे में उन्होंने सलाह ली थी। हमने उनसे जिक्र किया कि हम समझते हैं कि इन्डो चाइना और कम्बोडिया का हल उसी वक्त निकल सकता है शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से जबकि जितनी पार्टीज वहां पर कन्सर्न्ड हैं, वे एक साथ मिल करके इसके बारे में बात चीत करें। अगर ऐसा अभी नहीं हो सकता है तो यह बेहतर होगा कि जो गुटनिर्पेक्ष देश हैं दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशिया के, वे इसके बारे में मिल करके चर्चा करें और इस तरह की कांफ्रेन्स की तैयारी की बात करें।... (**व्यवधान**) ...

जहां तक हमारे यहां जाने या न जाने का सवाल है, हमने इंडोनेशिया से कहा कि जैसा दीखता है, उसमें सिर्फ एक तरफ के लोग शायद बहुमत में वहां पर आयें और कुछ ऐसे देश हैं जोकि वहां पर जाने वाले नहीं हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में हम समझते हैं, उससे क्रिस्टलाईज़ेशन होगा और किसी मसले को तय करने में हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे। इसलिए हम समझते हैं। वहां पर जाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

SHRI. M. L. SONDHI: They went to Rabat and got a national rebuff. Why do they not go there?

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): What about calling a Geneva-type conference?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उसके लिए मैंने जिक्र किया था कि जेनेवा कांफ्रेन्स को चेयरमैन बुला सकते हैं और उसको बुलाने में इस वक्त अगर कोई देर हो रही हो या कठिनाई हो तो कम से कम गुटनिर्पेक्ष देश मिलें। उसमें अपनी बात कह सकेंगे और उसका भी एक असर होगा।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): I think this particular statement is a slight improvement on all other statements made by Government in this connection. They have admitted that the conflict and hostilities should cease, and made an appeal to all sides. Then he has also said in the statement:

"We are greatly concerned at this further escalation of the conflict and the additional induction of foreign forces into Cambodian territory."

So far Government have maintained that we are for withdrawal of all foreign troops from any land. This country has expressed its opinion on those lines and it is good that Government also have condemned the attack by American forces. We have all sympathy for those people in America who are fighting against the military junta there, and we hope there will be opportunities in Russia also for the people there who would one day rise in revolt against the forces there. Since you admit that there is additional induction of foreign troops, the very simple question is: which other foreign troops were there in Cambodia before, what steps did you take, what protest did you make, which countries did you ask to withdraw from Cambodia, and when?

13. hrs.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): That is enough.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: That is enough for you. When you become a Cabinet Minister, you can reply. You have yet to wait for your turn.

Secondly, Prince Sihanouk went to China and appeared on the same platform with Chou En-lai and Mao Tse-tung. He is already being considered as their ally, and he is trying to invade Cambodia with the support of North Vietnam and other forces. May we know whether we accept the situation that there are already two camps, that Prince Sihanouk has joined the other camp, and that the combat has been extended to Cambodia as it was extended in Vietnam?

Our solidarity must be with the people of Cambodia. We say that they must be left to decide their destiny, and that there should be no interference at all. How are you going to express our solidarity in action positively, in a concrete manner?

Till now we have not announced recognition of the present Government of Cambodia, but we recognised the new regime of Ghana after Nkrumah was over thrown there by the same process by which Prince Sihanouk was dislodged in Cambodia. So, we have changed our policy, to determine the nature of the Government before we give them recognition. We have not done that at any time in regard to any country before. So, I would like to know why this invidious discrimination is being made. If we are to function in that country, we must function through some agency. Which is the agency? Do you think that the agency is China, Vietnam or Soviet Russia and not the Government in Cambodia?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: A Government which represents the people of Cambodia.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Who will determine it? It is not for this Government to take a referendum. We know the Communists game.

Let the Government then say that unless the communists agree, they are not going to recognise the present Cambodian Government.

Apart from this pious desire for general peace and settlement by negotiation, we are refusing to join this conference because of certain reasons. If it is desirable, and I think it is desirable, that a Geneva type conference should be convened as quickly as possible, if the Chairman does not agree to convene the conference, what concrete steps is the Government of India taking to convene such a conference as soon as possible? Who is standing in the way and what are the reasons why this conference is not being convened at this stage? Is it because some countries who are directly involved in this conflict do not want that there should be a settlement of this issue quickly by convening a Geneva type conference? What is standing in the way and what are the reasons why the Chairman of the Geneva Conference is not agreeable to convening a conference which the Government of India wants? I want a categorical reply on this issue.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The first question that the hon. Member asked is: which are the other forces present in Cambodia. The House would remember that for three years or so, there has been a question of the presence of some forces in Cambodia.... (*Interruption*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, I want to put another question which I forgot. If you permit me, just one minute. I will not take the time of the House. I would like the hon. Minister to refer to the statement made by 14 MPs. I would like to draw his attention to that statement on this issue. I find from the 14 signatories, 10 are from the ruling Congress party. I want to know the Minister's reaction to this. They have asked the Government, firstly, to take immediate steps to convene a conference of non-aligned countries as well as those who stand for freedom, peace and justice. For what? To forge a broad front of all anti-imperialist forces against the US aggression. Because 10 members of the ruling party have signed this statement, I want to know whether the Government share partly, fully or in any manner the views expressed by them in the last paragraph, namely, they

> "welcome the initiative taken by Prince Norodom Sihanouk to put up a united front of the people of Vietnam, both North and South, Laos and Cambodia, to fight the US aggression."

I want to know whether the Government also share this view or they are going to do something in this regard.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: As I was saying, there have been questions raised about the presence of foreign forces in Cambodia for, I think, about three years or so. The matter was referred to the Control Commission from time to time. When the Control Commission was asked to go into this matter, it went into it, and on each incident on each occasion when there was an intervention of foreign forces, the Commission gave a report.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Who are they? (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Which countries?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I can appreciate that the hon. Member's mind is running faster than I can speak. Why don't you have patience and listen, till I have concluded? (*Interruption*) So far as the question—which forces—is concerned, it would have depended on which incident the particular Member had in mind. (*Interruption*) Each incident was reported to the Commission; they have included the intrusion by American forces, by South Vietnam forces, and they were commented upon by the Commission. I would not like to say offhand without a particular incident being referred to. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: None by North Vietnam?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Why are you so impatient? The names are all coming. I cannot give more names than I know. They will all come. Please do not be concerned. Then, at one stage, the Cambodian Government had also mentioned to us about the presence of the NLF forces, the Viet Cong forces, and they have said that the Commission might investigate. Now, before the Commission could investigate and before facilities could be made available to the Commission, the Cambodian Government decided that they would like to handle this matter bilaterally and the matter was taken off the Commission.

Now there have been reports of presence of various foreign forces which I am sure the hon. Members also would have seen in the paper and that is why we have said that all foreign forces, whatever their sources might be, should be withdrawn.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: There are 50,000 troops and he does not know their names.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I would like the hon. Member to give the names of those 50,000 soldiers so that we can send them to their families.

SHRI PILOO MODY: They did not know for years that the Chinese were in Indian territory.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Another question was why we had not recognised the Government in Cambodia. It is not a question of recognising or de-recognising the government in Cambodia. We are functioning with the government and authority that is existing in Cambodia. Regarding the formal declaration, as the hon. Member knows, except for the United States no other government has made any announcement, recognising or de-recognising the Government in Cambodia.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: I want to know your policy, not the policy of the United States. Don't be guided by them.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am talking of the world as a whole; all other countries have neither recognised nor de-recognised the Government in Cambodia. I should, therefore, like to assure the hon. Member that there has been no departure in our policy in this respect. (*Interruption*). As the hon. Lady member knows, we have not recognised them. I can send her a letter in writing to say that we have not recognised them.

The other question was what concrete steps we are taking for the convening of a Geneva type conference. The hon. Member would appreciate that if this conference is to include all the parties concerned, there has to be close prior consultation with them and their agreement, or at least the agreement of an overwhelming majority to hold such a conference; otherwise, the purpose would be defeated. It is this exercise in which we have been engaged for some time and as I mentioned to the House the other day there is no lack of effort but we have not gone in for publicity in this matter because we felt that publicity would defeat the very purpose. Therefore, though we have been active, we have not found it possible to give publicity to it. Then the hon. Member asked me to say which countries have said "yes" or "no". At this stage of our consultations it would not be desirable to give this information.

The last question that hon. Member put to me was about the statement made by some Members of Parliament. We have stated our policy.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: They are your own party members.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: My party members, as I hope the party members of the hon. Member, are free to think as they like.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): The hon. Minister must realise the disappointment of the whole House and the whole country at the sort of initiative, or lack of initiative, that he is displaying in this matter. We must realise that some statesmen in some big countries have pushed the world again to the brink of a war. We are very near that kind of precifitate brinkism. I am not a supporter of either the Brezhnev doctrine, or the Nixon doctrine or Eisenhover doctrine to accept big power dictation for any quarter. In spite of our limitations, of power and other things, we are still a very important nation in this world, especially in the Asian part of the world. We ask the Foreign Minister, I also ask the Prime Minister: what prevents us from taking that sort of initiative which Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru took when the Korean war broke out when he addressed himself to President Truman and also to Premier Stalin, simply conducting talks behind the scenes and some kind of personal contacts with non-aligned nations would not help. We know what these non-aligned conferences come to. It comes to nothing. They only keep on debating on the point which State is non-aligned and which is aligned. So I would like the Minister to state whether they have in view taking of some more active initiative. This is a time when a nation like India can play a very big part and not merely by trying to convene a conference of non-aligned nations. Only today morning Reutors have reported from United Nations Headquarters that U. Thant is going to make a statement tomorrow, expounding certain ideas as to how the conflict in Indo-Chaina and particularly in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos can be stopped. I would like to know whether we are in touch with the Chief of the United Nations; whether we are in touch with the American President and with the Soviet Union President. Also with Chinese Government. What sort of solution would they like. Has that been ascertained through such channels as are open to us.? What we want and the whole country wants is that here is a time where we can perhaps play a big part and let the daughter of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru take that initiative which was displayed by her late father so many years ago.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I entirely agree with the hon. Member when he says that a country like India should take active part in what is happening in and around us as well as on important matters concerning the world community. If the hon. Member would recollect, the Prime Minister made a very positive suggestion to the countries in this area that they should make a common declaration not to use force and also to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of each country. She also suggested that this might be further strengthened by similar declarations by others I would submit to the House that here is a positive idea which has been put forward and we have been trying to work on it. We are in active consultation with some of the Governments which the hon. Member mentioned and a number of other Governments, but it is not possible to rush into big declarations unless they are equally backed and supported by other countries. We can make a declaration. There is an initiative taken by Indonesia, but what we see from the newspapers is that the response is not good. We have been working out in consultation with other Governments and seeing how best we can have a peace initiative in this. I can assure the hon. Member this is exactly what we are engaged in.

13.19 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR ORGANIC CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries for the year 1968-69, under sub-

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

section (4) of Section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3386/70].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD., 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A—of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, for the year 1968-69.

(2) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3387/70].

REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO TWENTY-SECOND WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY HELD AT BOSTON

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): On behalf of Shri B. S. Murthy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Twenty-second World Health Assembly held at Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A., from 8th to 25th July, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See*. No. LT—3388/70].

NOTIFICATION UNDER BANKING REGULATION ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O. 4641 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1969 containing scheme for the amalgamation of the Bank of Behar Limited, Patna, with the State Bank of India, under sub-section (11) of Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. [*Placed in Library. See*. No. LT—3389/70].

DIRECTION ISSUED BY SPEAKER

SECRETARY: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Direction 124A issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

13.22 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): Sir, I am informed that my esteemed colleague, Shri George Fernandes, alleged on 23rd April, 1970, on the floor of the House that when I called on him in the hospital I had told him that there was some conspiracy involved in the lathi charge. It is true that I called on him at the hospital but I wish to deny emphatically the allegation that I had told him that there was a conspiracy.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : क्या मंत्री महोदय अन्दर एक बात और बाहर दूसरी बात कह कर सफाई कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This matter should also be referred to the judicial commission.

13.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

FINANCE BILL, 1970—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shantilal Shah to continue his speech.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): Sir, I would like to interrupt on a point of order. This is the first time I am raising a point of order in my history as a Member of Parliament. You were pleased to rule on Friday last to leave it to the wisdom of the House on the constitutional point which I had then raised concerning this Bill. I am reading from the Synopsis which says:

> "The Government thought those were not fundamental structural changes and that they were incidental. So, he—that is yourself—would leave that to the wisdom of the House".

I will not read anything more than this.

Under clause (4) of article 110, I am afraid, this is not a matter that is to be left to the wisdom of the House. It is a matter to be decided according to your wisdom. Clause (4) of article 110 says:

> "There shall be endorsed on every Money Bill...."

You will recall, the objection that I had raised was that this was not a Money Bill in the form in which it came. Either it could be cured by deleting certain clauses or you would have the unpleasant duty of saying that it was not a Money Bill.

Clause (4) of article 110 says:

> "There shall be endorsed on every Money Bill when it is transmitted to the Council of States under article 109, and when it is presented to the President for assent under article 111, the certificate of the Speaker of the House of the People signed by him that it is a Money Bill."

Consequently, my respectful submission is that you have to give a ruling on the point that I have raised. It is not possible for you to say that you leave it to the wisdom of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your contention is that this is not a Money Bill....

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Either the Speaker would have to rule it is not a Money Bill or the defect can be cured in the manner I have suggested.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I feel, at the moment, the Bill has been accepted by the Speaker and it has been introduced in the House......

SHRI N. DANDEKER: This is the occasion for considering the Bill and passing it. My submission is that for the reasons I have stated you have to now indicate whether it is a Money Bill or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That will come at that stage.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: This is the proper time for me to make a submission. Otherwise the time of the House would be wasted. There will be a three days' debate on an important matter concerning which the Speaker may rule that it is not a money Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In this case the Speaker will be guided by the wisdom of the House if you can establish that it is not a money Bill. The Speaker would be guided by the wisdom of the House at the time of certification. After the debate has taken place and he has had the benefit......

SHRI N. DANDEKER: I am suggesting that the ruling should come now. Otherwise, the time of the House would be completely wasted in the next three days' debating of what everybody thinks is a money Bill but which, I submit, is not a Money Bill and which can either be cured or the Speaker would have to say that it is not a Money Bill. I am suggesting a course which the Speaker ought to be adopting. Otherwise, we would be wasting the time of the House.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): The other day the point was argued. Now so far as your leaving the matter to the House is concerned, in a sense Mr. Dandeker is right because it was argued by the Law Minister that on the ground of propriety, convention, we can incorporate matters dealing with different laws incidental for taxation.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

So under the Constitution we have to determine whether it is a Money Bill or not. My prayer, and my suggestion, is that on the ground of propriety, on the ground of convention and on the ground of Art. 110 (g) which covers all incidental matters.... (*Interruptions*) I am just helping the Chair to come to certain positive conclusion so that your doubt and your point can be set at rest. (*Interruptions*) I am not talking on merits. I am talking of propriety, convention and the constitutional position of this measure just before the House. Therefore, I am requesting the Deputy Speaker to say that it is a Money Bill and not to leave it to the House. It is a Money Bill. There is no question and no doubt about it.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): This matter has been debated. The hon. Member put forward his point of view. The Law Minister put forward the Government's point of view and it seems to me that the debate is being repeated now.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: My suggestion is that a ruling is necessary.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : इंसीडेंटल को लेकर जो कुछ चीजें हैं जिनका सम्बन्ध मनी से नहीं है, वे सभी 110 (जी) में आ जाती हैं। आपने कमिश्नर की डैफोनीशन में परिवर्तन कर लिया है, आपने चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट की परिभाषा को बदल दिया है और ये सब बातें इंसीडेंटल हो जाती हैं 110 (जी) के मुताबिक। इसीलिए मनी बिल की जो परिभाषा है, उसके मातहत ये बातें आ जाती हैं।

आपत्ति दूसरी बात के लिये है जिसका जिक्र मैंने उस दिन किया था। जो परिवर्तन होते हैं उनकी सफाई सरकार नहीं दे रही है। ये कहते हैं कि बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन है। मैं कह रहा हूं कि बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन हो या बहुत छोटी धारा आ रही हो लेकिन वह भी जो धारा है, उसकी सफाई सरकार को स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजंज में करनी चाहिये। स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजंज दिये गये हैं उससे इसकी सफाई नहीं होती है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि जो कुछ भी कमिशनर की डैफीनीशन या चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट की डैफीनीशन या जो नई बात और होती है, उसका क्या रूप होता है, कौन सा नक्शा हमारे सामने आता है, इसकी सफाई सरकार को देनी चाहिये। इसकी कमी है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In the first place I do not agree with Shri Dandeker that the time of the House will be wasted. If you want my ruling now on this issue, the very fact that I have allowed the Bill to be introduced and I have allowed the consideration of the Bill and Mr. Shantilal Shah was half way through his speech is itself an indication that I consider it as a Money Bill, and that whatever changes, whatever proposals are made in the Finance Bill are consequential and incidental.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : लेकिन इस बारे में स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजंज में कोई सफाई नहीं है। आप मंत्री महोदय को सफाई देने के लिये कहें।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Don't challenge the decision of the Chair.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay-North-West): The point I was making was with reference to amendment No. 567 which states that the total of the income tax and wealth tax demanded from a party shall not exceed his total income for the year. The point I was making was that the Secretary of the ruling party has supported this amendment. The Secretary and a dozen members of the party are in the company of the abominable snowman, in this case the Swatantra and the Jan Sangh. I want to know from the leader whether the Secretary of the party or the leader of the party represent the views of the

Government. They are now supporting this amendment which on ideologies goes against their tenets of socialism. I hope the leader of the party will be able to clarify this point.

Now, I want to say something about the guest houses and entertainment expenses. Entertainment expenses are not necessarily wrong. It may be an indication of friendship. The Prime Minister invites Members of Parliament for dinner ; there is nothing wrong about it. She should know all the Members and Members should know her. Informally you can have discussion in a free and relaxed atmosphere. Entertainment of this type is permissible. If it goes in excess, then it should not be permitted. It is well known in many companies whatever is done on expenses account is done in excess. The entertainment may also mean bribery and corruption. If you want that one extreme should go the remedy is not to go to the other extreme and say, all entertainment will be disallowed. Why are Ministers given sumptuary allowances? Because they are expected to entertain their friends and visiting dignitaries and others interested to meet them and for that purpcse certain amount should be allowed. I make no grievance of it. But, if a certain amount is allowed, it should be a reasonable amount. What that reasonable amount should be, is for the Government to work out. But to say that there shall not be entertainment allowance at all seems to much. The present limit is Rs. 30,000 and this limit can be reached where your income is Rs. 1.70 crores. Take the guest houses. I believe, large number of guest houses are in the public sector. Of course, they don't care, because most of them make losses. And, for them, the question of income tax will not arise. Even if some of them make a profit, it is transfer of money from one pocket to another pocket. I am not saying that all guest houses should be allowed. There must be some limit. Some companies may have their branches at a dozen or more places in India and they have visitors. The only other way would be to encourage the hotel industry, all those persons should be put up in hotels and expenses even if it be more will be allowed. I am only stating this because, while trying to remedy one evil, what is being done is to jump from one extreme to another extreme.

I find that at present the salaries, perquisites and privileges are enjoyed by big people and not by small men. The perquisites and privileges are even more valuable than the taxable income. You start from Gram Panchayats to Jila Parishads, from Municipalities to Corporations, Assemblies to Parliament, Ministers, Governors and on the top of all these the Russian technicians. It will be found that a substantial part of the income is tax-free and I believe that time is coming when some Indian Mikoyan Djilas will have to write a book on 'New Class' which is now proliferating this country, a class which has special privileges, a class which has tax exemption which the ordinary citizens are not enjoying. We claim to represent the public and we say that we should live like an ordinary man in the street. What are we doing now? We, the Members of Parliament are included in this class who have the privilege of staying in the Guest Houses of the public sector undertakings and we are now having more and more privileges, perquisites etc.; and are building a new class for ourselves. This is a dangerous thing for the society.

I have a few more things to say about charitable trusts. I find that the Act provides that charitable and religious trusts whose income is beyond the taxable income of Rs. 65,000 must file their accounts whether they are taxable or not. Does the Government realise what an amount of administrative work it will involve? There will be lakhs and lakhs of returns to be filed by these trusts. One result would be that no body in the income tax office would be able to look at them. The other result is that some will be able to approach the Income-tax Officers and will be able to get some exemption. The third thing is that they will depend on the discretion of the Income-tax Officers. And you must *salam* him rather than to stand on your rights. It is intended that through charitable trusts some persons should not have control over business and industry, small charitable trust has an income of Rs. 5,000 in a year. For over 10 years it may collect Rs. 10,000 or 15,000 or so. Can any one have any control over the business and

[Shri Shantilal Shah]

indutsry with this income? This is what is being done. We are afraid of one wrong and so we are jumping to the other extreme. This is equally absurd. If lakhs and lakhs of returns are to be filed no income-tax officer will be able to go through them and the result will be nil.

Therefore, if the idea is that money accumulated by a charitable and religious trust should not be utilised for controlling business and industry, then let us say, that the total accumulation should not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. No person can invest Rs. 5 lakhs and control the business and industry anywhere. The other thing would be that they can have investments only in those companies where they have the right to influence a company and control its administration.

Now, a charitable trust in government investment will get, let us say, 5½%. If you take the debentures of TELCO these will bring you 7½% return. Why should a charity not get 2½% more by investing in debentures? This is not going to hurt anybody. Therefore, if the control over the industry is the objective, then better ways should be found. Suppose you say that we should not invest in shares and carry voting rights. Then it is understandable. But to say that you do not invest any where even if you get a better income seems to me to be rather carrying the matter too far.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): Voting rights are allowed to the public trustee now.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: Public trustee has been given the right. I shall give an instance. Take for example Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay. It is well known that 95% of the share-holding is of the Tata Charity. Now they have put there the funds of this charity because they find that it is one of the paying concerns. Their intention is I believe nobody will doubt their honesty that a large amount should be available for charitable purposes. Therefore they have put into this concern. This is one of their best concerns. Now I think they shall be taxable. Of course it is for them and the Government to decide. What I am feeling is that if we are trying to prevent control of business or industry, one way would be to see that if any charitable trust invests the money, it will have no voting rights. Another would be not to allow them to invest in equity shares. That is to be prohibited. But to say that any investment, even if it brings a higher income or benefit to charity, shall not be permitted, can have only one positive consequence, namely, to compel people to invest in government securities or government banks because there is no other form of investment. If that is the intention, let us have it clearly stated, that the intention is not to prevent that but the intention is to make more funds available to Government. I am sure that is not the intention. If that is so, why these restrictions which are unnecessary and odious.

One word more—about newspaper trusts. More than 50 years ago, there was a well-known case in the Privy Council, the *Tribune* trust case. There 'any other activity for general public benefit', though it was not within the old definition of charity *viz*., medical relief, education, relief to poor was the issue in question. In the *Tribune* trust case the Privy Council held that since it was for the general public good, a newspaper was exempt from income-tax. That lasted for many years. Then came the case of the All India Spinners' Association, the *Charkha Sangh*. They were doing business. Even then, the Privy Council again held that since it was for a general utility, it was not taxable. All the newspaper trusts since the *Tribune* Case had a model drafted by their legal advisers on the basis of the *Tribune* case. Now to say that the *Tribune* case notwithstanding, they shall be taxed seems to be unusual. After all, if a newspaper has to start, it requires at least Rs. 20-25 lakhs. Which charity will come forward either to expand or even to renovate their machinery, if they are not allowed to accumulate?

My submission, therefore, is that if a charity invests in a spinning mill, tax it by all means, if you can. But when the purpose of the charity is to run a newspaper and when it runs a newspaper, to say that because you are

carrying out your objective and because it may earn a profit, therefore you shall not try to achieve that objective except by paying tax seems to me to be a very wrong thing to do.

These are a few points I have made. I am sure some-how Government seem to have taken a dislike for all charitable trusts in general. The slightest thing which is wrong or believed to be wrong is condemned. There are many things wrong, but the remedy which is sought, that it can be set right merely by taxing them is wrong. All wrong is not remedied by taxation; morals cannot be imposed by law. My suggestion, therefore, is that this should be done separately and not in this Bill. Investment in the interest of charity, but which does not lead to control of business and industry ought to be allowed. These are all my submissions.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फाइनेंस बिल पेश करते हुए अपने भाषण के द्वारा जो कुछ छूट दी, यद्यपि वह एक ही परसेंट हुआ, लेकिन मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूं और उनको बधाई देता हूं । खास कर चाय की एक किस्म पर जो कुछ छूट हुई, उस से जो गरीब मजदूर चाय पीते हैं, उनको राहत मिली । साथ ही उससे यह भी जाहिर होता है कि प्रधान मंत्री पब्लिक ओपिनियन के एमेनेबल है और बराबर उनकी नजर है इस बात पर कि कहीं कोई हार्डशिप न हो जाय और जस्टिस हो । उन्होंने टैक्सेशन में जो स्ट्रीमलाइनिंग किया है, उसके लिए भी मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

अब मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की स्ट्रीमलाइनिंग भी बहुत जरूरी है । वहां बहुत धांधलियां होती हैं । मेरे हाथ में एक किताब है छपी हुई जिसका शीर्षक है–

"You can bring him to life.

Appoint a Commission to hear the grievances of Hindu Indians."

इसमें इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारियों द्वारा जो अपने एम्प्लाईज के साथ ज्यादती होती है उसका वर्णन किया हुआ है । मैं इसको टेबल* पर रखना चाहता हूं ताकि यह काम आ सके ।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कितना ही अच्छा बजट हो, कितना ही अच्छा फाइनेंस बिल हो, लेकिन देश में जब तक शांति नहीं होगी, जब तक लोगों को विश्वास नहीं होगा, इनटालरेंस होगी, तब तक कोई प्रगति हो नहीं सकती । आज देश में हिंसा का वातावरण है और दूसरे की ओपिनियन को बर्दाश्त करने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं होता है । मैं बाहर क्यों जाऊं, इसी सदन की बात देखिये । अगरचे किसी के मन के खिलाफ कोई बात होती है तुरन्त जम्प करते हैं और दूसरे को शाउट डाउन की बात करते हैं । यह नहीं होता कि लोग दूसरों के विचारों को भी सहिष्णुता के साथ सुनें । जबर्दस्ती उसको शाउट डाउन कर के बन्द करने की कोशिश की जाती है । यहां का असर बाहर होता है और यह चुना हुआ सदन है । सारे हिन्दुस्तान का और यदि उसका यही रवैया रहा तो बाहर क्या होगा यह आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं । मैं एक स्टूडेंट्स कमेटी में गया था । वहां उन लोगों में आपस में झगड़ा हुआ । जब मैंने बीच बचाव करना चाहा, उनको शांत करना चाहा तो उन्होंने मुझे डांट दिया कि तुम यहां क्या बोलते हो ? तुम्हारे हाउस में क्या होता है ? तुम्हारे हाउस में तो किसी को बोलने नहीं दिया जाता है । दूसरे के अपने विचार रखने पर उसे बुरा भला कहा जाता है । मैं बड़ी विनती से कहूंगा कि अपने व्यवहार को हम यदि ठीक रखें तो इसका असर बाहर भी पड़ेगा, असहिष्णुता

*The Speaker subsequently not having accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

में कमी आएगी, लोगों में टालरेंस आएगी और लोग मर्यादा के साथ व्यवहार कर सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात जो मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि रेलवे और डिफेंस एस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स को छोड़ कर पब्लिक सेक्टर में हम लोगों ने करीब 4 हजार करोड़ रुपया लगाया है और उस से मुनाफे की आशा रखते हैं। आज मुनाफा हो नहीं रहा है। उसका कारण क्या है? बहुत सी कमेटियां बनीं। बहुत सी रिपोर्टें आईं और एक सदन की भी कमेटी है—पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी, उसकी बराबर रिपोर्ट आती है। लेकिन उस मुताबिक कार्यवाही होती है या नहीं यह देखना है...

श्री पीलु मोदी (गोधरा) : सिर्फ हमारा कुसूर है।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : माफ कीजियेगा, आपका कुसूर भी है उसमें।

मैंने बहुत सी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स को देखा है। लेबर प्राबलम्स वहां पर बहुत कम हैं। स्टाफ वेल पेड है। काम भी उनको कम है क्योंकि ओवर-एम्प्लायमेंट है, अंडर-एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं है। ज्यादा लोग हैं। बात क्या है कि वहां काम होता नहीं? फुल कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइज नहीं होती। उसका एक ही कारण है कि वहां परसनल ग्रीवांसेज बहुत हैं। किसी को उठाया जाता है, किसी को नीचे गिराया जाता है। परसनल ग्रीवांस जहां होता है, वहां लोगों को वह ज्यादा चुभता है बजाय एक जनरल ग्रीवांस के। मुझे मालूम है कैसे जिस वक्त उनका बौस रंज होता है, उनकी फाइल से उनके अच्छे रिमार्क्स हटा दिए जाते हैं, खराब रिमार्क्स रख दिये जाते हैं। यदि खराब रिमार्क्स रखे जाते हैं तो उनका एक्सप्लेनेशन उनसे नहीं मांगा जाता है जिससे वह समझ सकें कि उनके ऊपर यह चार्ज है और उनका प्रोमोशन रोक दिया जाता है, कहीं उन्हें डिमोट कर दिया जाता है। यह सब बातें चलती है। उसके लिये कोई उपाय सोचना होगा। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स आटोनामस बाडीज हैं। मिनिस्टर्स इंटरफियर नहीं कर सकते। एक केस में मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिखी थी। उसमें उन्होंने मुझे लिखा कि चूंकि यह आटोनामस बाडी है इसलिये वह इंटरफियर नहीं कर सकतीं। रेलवे में पोस्ट आफिसेज में एक बोर्ड है जो फैसला करता है। एक छोटे से छोटे एम्प्लाई का भी फैसला बोर्ड के सामने आता है और उसके बाद मिनिस्टर के यहां भी आता है। लेकिन पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंग्स के लोग कहां जायं। यदि उनका बौस उन्हें नीचे गिराना चाहता है तो वह अपील कहां करें, कहां जायें? जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने लिख दिया कि वह इंटरफियर नहीं कर सकती हैं तो दूसरा कौन मिनिस्टर इंटरफियर करेगा? वह मामला यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन का था, मैं याद दिला देता हूं। एक एम्प्लाई को वहां रखा गया, इस शर्त पर कि उसे अमुक अमुक काम करना पड़ेगा। 6 महीने के बाद उसको एक काम में बदल दिया गया। उसने प्रोटेस्ट किया और प्रोटेस्ट करने के बाद रिजाइन कर दिया। उसके रेजिगनेशन को एक्सेप्ट कर लिया गया और दूसरे आदमी को उसकी जगह पर बहाल कर दिया गया। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने आपको लिखा भी था। जब इसमें प्राइम मिनिस्टर ही हैल्पलेस हैं तो दूसरे मिनिस्टर क्या करें। मैंने डा० त्रिगुण सेन से भी बात की, उन्होंने कहा कि वे खुद ही हेल्पलेस हैं, कुछ नहीं कर सकते। वह जानते हैं कि जुल्म होता है, लेकिन कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि रेलवे की तरह का या पोस्ट आफिस की तरह का कोई बोर्ड बनाया जाय, ताकि जिनको शिकायत हो, उस बोर्ड के सामने उनकी बात लाई जा सके, वरना ये ग्रीवेन्सेज

रहेंगी और लोग काम से मन चुरायेंगे, काम ठीक नहीं होगा और आपकी पब्लिक अण्डर-टेकिंग्ज में सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा ।

15 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज की रिपोर्ट सं० 29 (तीसरी लोक-सभा) के कुछ उदाहरण पेश करूंगा। यह दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट के रिक्रूटमेन्ट और प्रामोशन्ज से सम्बन्ध रखती है—

"A review of promotions made in the three steel plants to the posts for which there were delegated powers under the decentralisation scheme—posts carrying scales of pay of Rs. 1300—1600 and up to Rs. 2250,—showed that of the 56 promotions made in these categories, in all the three steel plants 30 were made in Durgapur alone, as against 20 in Bhilai and six in Rourkela. Of the 30 promotions made, one promotion was made before the employee concerned had put in one year's service in the lower grade ; 12 persons were promoted before the completion of two years and 10 persons were promoted before the completion of three years' service in the lower grade.

In one case, an officer who had been promoted to the scale of Rs. 1100—1400 on the 6th October, 1963 was promoted to the scale of Rs. 1300—1600 in December, 1963—within 3 months. The report on his work for the year 1963—did not show him as outstanding or even very good.

In another case also, an officer in the scale of Rs. 1100—1400 who had been considered unsuitable for further promotion by a Joint Committee consisting of the Director and the three General Managers in December, 1962 was promoted to the scale of Rs.1400—1800 in April 1964.

In a third case, an officer who had been promoted to the grade of Rs. 1100—1400 in November, 1962 was promoted to the scale of Rs. 1300—1600 in August, 1964 although the record for the year 1963 was neither outstanding nor very good."

...ऐसे अनेकों उदाहरण हैं, जो कमेटी ने पेश किये हैं, लेकिन किसी के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच नहीं हुई, किसी को राहत नहीं मिली, जो असल लोग प्रमोशन पाने वाले थे, उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया। ऐसी स्थिति में आप समझ सकते हैं कि उनके दिल पर क्या बीतेगी, जिनकी रिकार्ड से गुड-रिमार्क्स निकाल लिये जाते हैं। बाद में खोजना पड़ता हैं, उस समय तक वे अफसर रिटायर हो चुके होते है, उनके पास कोई कापी है या नहीं तब तक उनका प्रमोशन लटका रहता है। इस प्रकार की परसनल ग्रीवैन्सेज इन पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज में इतनी अधिक हैं कि काम करने वालों का मन खिन्न हो जाता है और फिर प्रोडक्शन कम होता है।

मैं किसी खास अंडरटेकिंग्ज की बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूं लेकिन ज्यादातर स्टील प्लांट्स में, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग प्लांट्स में ऐसा होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप कोई ऐसा उपाय निकालें जिससे इन पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज में परसनल क्वेश्चन्ज को देखने के लिये रेलवे बोर्ड जैसा या पोस्ट आफिस जैसा कोई बोर्ड बनाया जाय जो तमाम अण्डरटेकिंग्ज के ऐसे मामलों को देखे या स्टील प्लांट्स के लिये अलग, फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट के लिये अलग बनाया जाय। एक आदमी बिहार सरकार ने परसोनल एण्ड मैनेजमेन्ट कोर्स पढ़ने के लिये तीन साल के लिये शिकागो भेजा। उसमें शर्त यह थी कि उसको पढ़ कर आने के बाद 5 वर्ष तक किसी गवर्नमेन्ट अण्डर-टेकिंग में काम करना होगा। आज पढ़ कर आने के बाद वह आदमी मारा-मारा फिर रहा है, कोई जगह नहीं है। फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन, बरौनी में उसने दरख्वास्त दी, एक मामूली ग्रेजुएट को ले लिया गया, उसको कह दिया गया कि तुम अनसूटेबिल हो, तुम कहीं छोटे काम में दरख्वास्त दो। जब उसने किसी छोटे पद के लिये दरख्वास्त दी तो उसको कहा गया कि तुम तो हाईली क्वालीफाईड हो, तुमसे यहां

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

काम नहीं चलेगा। वह कहां जाय। गवर्नमेंट भी उससे पैसा वापस करने के लिये कह रही है, जो पैसा हमने तुम्हारी ट्रेनिंग पर खर्च किया है, उसको वापस करो और जगह भी उसको नहीं देते हैं। इन सब बातों को दुरुस्त करने के लिये उपाय होना चाहिये। अगर हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान इसमें इंटरफीअर नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कोई बोर्ड बना दें जो इंटरफीअर कर सके और मामलों को दुरुस्त कर सके।

तीसरी बात मैं अनएम्प्लायमेन्ट के बारे कहना चाहता हूं। केवल इंजीनियर और टैकनीशियन्ज के ही अनएम्प्लायमेंट की बात नहीं है, जो एजूकेटेड लोग हैं, उनकी अनएम्प्लायमेंट की बात है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अनएम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या एक दिन हम लोगों को खा जायगी, इसका मुंह इतना बढ़ता जा रहा है कि सारे देश को खा जायगी। आज हर जगह स्टूडेन्ट्स में हम डेस्प्रेशन देख रहे हैं, उसका कारण क्या है? कारण यही है कि हम लोग उनके लिये कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। कुछ सर्विसिज निकलती हैं तो उसमें जो कम्पीट करता है, उसको मिलती है, लेकिन जो थर्ड डिवोजन या सेकेण्ड डिवीजन के लोग हैं, वे कहां जायं, वे क्या काम करें?...

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : नक्सलपंथी बनेंगे।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : या तो डांगे साहब की गोद में या राम मूर्ति जी की गोद में चले जायेंगे, दूसरा कोई उपाय नहीं है। इससे देश में अराजकता फैलेगी। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिये जिससे कि हम उन लोगों को कोई काम दे सकें। पिछले दिनों आयल-इण्डिया ने निकाला था कि अब जितने ठेके दिये जायेंगे या दुकानें दी जायंगी, वे इन्जीनियर्स को दी जायंगी, लेकिन उसके लिये भी कोई ठीक पालिसी नहीं है, मामला बीच में ही लटका हुआ है, आज तक एक भी आदमी को काम नहीं मिला है।

चौथी बात बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ, लेकिन बैंकों की ब्रान्चेज को अभी तक कागज नहीं गये, कोई इंस्ट्रक्शन उनके पास कर्जा देने के के बारे में नहीं गई है। लोग कर्जा के लिये जाते हैं, लेकिन उनको नहीं मिलता है। मैं अभी हाल में लोकल-बाडीज के इलैक्शन के सिलसिले में डालटन गंज गया था, वहां के व्यापारियों और टैकनीशियन्ज ने मुझ से आकर कहा कि यहां तो फार्म ही नहीं हैं। बैंक वाले कहते हैं कि उनके पास तो कोई इंस्ट्रक्शन नहीं हैं आपकी इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज सब जगह जानी चाहियें और एक ऐसा विभाग भी कायम हो जो यह देखे कि लोगों को रुपया मिल भी रहा है या नहीं, कहां-कहां ठीक तरह से इसको इम्पलीमेन्ट किया जा रहा है। सरकार इस काम को जनता के भले के लिये करना चाहती है, यह मेजर भी बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन हमारे देशवासी, हमारी जनता इससे फायदा नहीं उठा सकी तो यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी और इसमें बदनामी भी होगी। जो आफिशियल्ज या जो एजेन्सीज काम करती हैं, उनकी सब बदनामी गवर्नमेंट के सिर पर आती है, दूसरा कोई उस बदनामी को लेना नहीं चाहता है और अपोजीशन पार्टीज भी उसको प्ले-अप करती हैं। सारा दोष हम लोगों पर आता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में पूरी इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज—किसको कर्जा मिलना है, किसको नहीं मिलना है, किसको किस मात्रा में मिलना है—यह सब बातें उनको भेजनी चाहिये और सब जगहों से रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिये कि कहां-कहां उसके मुताबिक काम हो रहा है, कहां नहीं हो रहा है।

पांचवी बात—मैं स्माल एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। छोटे-छोटे किसान जिनके पास 2 एकड़, 4 एकड़, 6 एकड़ या

8 एकड़ जमीन है, ट्रैक्टर खरीद नहीं सकते हैं। आज कल हर जगह ट्रैक्टर से खेती, जुताई होती हैं, लेकिन इन बेचारों के पास उसे खरीदने के लिये साधन ही नहीं है। कोआपरेटिव्ज ठीक से चलती नहीं हैं, तो प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि इन लोगों की हम कैसे मदद करें। इस का एक ही उपाय है कि हर ब्लाक में एक ट्रैक्टर गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से रखे जायें और वह इन लोगों को जुताई के लिये दियें जायें, इस के लिये हम उनसे पैसा लें। यदि इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो जाय तो इससे हमारी पैदावार भी बहुत अधिक बढ़ जायगी। हिन्दुस्तान में छोटे-छोटे किसान अधिक हैं, बड़े-बड़े किसान कम हैं। आज ट्रैक्टर्ज की डिमाण्ड ऐसे किसानों की तरफ से है जिनके पास 15 एकड़ या 20 एकड़ जमीन हैं, छोटा किसान तो ट्रैक्टर की डिमाण्ड ही नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि उसके पास ट्रैक्टर खरीदने का साधन ही नहीं है। इस लिये जरूरी है कि गवर्नमेन्ट उनको ट्रैक्टर प्रोवाइड करे, पैसा न दे पर उसके उपयोग के लिये वे गवर्नमेन्ट को भाड़ा दे देंगे।

लेकिन उनको आप ब्लाक लेविल पर ट्रैक्टर्स रखकर एवेलेबिल कराइये ताकि वे भाड़े पर उनका इस्तेमाल करके अपने खेतों की जोताई करवा सकें।

छठी बात रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज के बारे में है। शुक्र है कि बजट में कुछ पैसा रखा गया है और फोर्थ प्लान में भी यह है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की मदद की जाये। लेकिन पिछड़े हुए इलाके कोई खास स्टेट नहीं हैं। कुछ खास स्टेट्स भी ऐसी हैं लेकिन उनके अन्दर भी ऐसे इलाके हैं जिनकी पापुलेशन कम नहीं है। जैसे कि आजकल तेलंगाना का आन्दोलन चल रहा है उसी तरह से नार्थ बिहार का भी मामला है। नार्थ बिहार की **पर-कैपिटा** इनकम 125 या 130 रुपए है यानी समूचे देश की जो पर-कैपिटा इनकम है, उसका एक तिहाई है। तो उन इलाकों की मदद कैसे करें?

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार): नार्थ बिहार का चीफ मिनिस्टर है।

श्री द्वा॰ ना॰ तिवारी: चीफ मिनिस्टर हो या प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो, उससे क्या फर्क पड़ता है। यहां पर बराबर यू॰ पी॰ के प्राइम मिनिस्टर रहे हैं लेकिन उससे क्या यू॰ पी॰ की तरक्की हो गई है? यू॰ पी॰ तो आज बहुत पीछे है। नार्थ बिहार का चीफ मिनिस्टर हो गया तो उससे सब ठीक हो गया, यह ख्याल गलत है। जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उनको कैसे मदद करनी हैं, यह सवाल है। नार्थ बिहार में कोई बिजनेस संस्थान नहीं हैं, शुगर फैक्टरीज को छोड़कर और कोई फैक्टरीज नहीं हैं। हो सकता है वहां पर कुछ पेपर मिलें शुगर फैक्टरीज के बगास की बदोलत लग जायें। पांच सात पेपर मिलें लग सकती हैं या कुछ जूट मिलें मोतीहारी, पूर्णिया और दरभंगा में चल सकती हैं। लेकिन इसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है। नार्थ बिहार की पापुलेशन दो करोड़ है। बहुत से ऐसे प्राविन्सेज हैं जैसे उड़ीसा, पंजाब, हरियाणा और केरल जिनसे कि ज्यादा पापुलेशन नार्थ बिहार की है। लेकिन आप देखें कि पहली योजना से लेकर चौथी योजना तक वहां पर कितना खर्च हुआ और दूसरी जगहों पर कितना खर्च हुआ। मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि ऐसे इलाके जो बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिनकी **पर-कैपिटा** इनकम बहुत कम है, उनको अधिक तर्जीह दी जानी चाहिये। इसके साथ-साथ मुझे अपने साथियों से भी अपील करनी है कि यहां पर हम लोग सेन्टर से रुपया डिमान्ड करते हैं उसमें हम सारे देश के स्तर पर नहीं देखते हैं बल्कि यह कोशिश करते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक रुपया हम अपने स्टेट के लिये ले लें। हम समूचे देश के सन्दर्भ में यह नहीं सोचते हैं कि कौन हिस्सा कमजोर है जिसको मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिये मैं एडवांस्ड स्टेट जैसे मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब के अपने दोस्तों से अपील करूंगा कि वे सारे देश के स्तर पर

[श्री० द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

सोचें और साथ ही साथ मैं गवर्नमेंन्ट से भी कहूंगा कि वह पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करे।

इसके साथ ही एक बात और है। मैं मानता हूं कि बिहार में पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज की संख्या कम नहीं है लेकिन उसका फायदा किसको होता है? सारे बाहर के लोग वहां भरे हुए हैं। किसी भी अंडरटेकिंग का हेड कोई बिहारी नहीं है। यह बात नहीं है कि वहां के लोग काबिल नहीं हैं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि दूसरी जगहों के लोग वहां पर न आवें, जरूर आवें लेकिन फिर हमको भी तो दूसरी जगहों पर जगहें मिलनी चाहिये। वन वे ट्रैफिक नहीं होना चाहिये। दूसरी स्टेट्स के लोग हमारे यहां आकर काम करें लेकिन हमें दूसरी स्टेट्स में काम न मिले, यह अजीब बात देखेंगे कि बिहार में सभी जगह के लोग हैं और यह खुशी की बात है लेकिन मैं अपील करूंगा कि हमको भी दूसरी स्टेट्स में जगहें मिलनी चाहिये। मैं गवर्नमेंन्ट से अपील करूंगा कि बिहार वालों को इनकाम्पीटेन्ट साबित न किया जाये कि हम कोई पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग नहीं चला सकते हैं। तीनों स्टील प्लान्ट्स, हेवी इंजीनियरिंग या बरौनी में कोई भी बिहारी हेड नहीं मिलेगा। दूसरे आफिसर्स भी बाहर के ही हैं। इस तरह से हम एक्स्प्लायट किये जाते हैं। अधिक न कह कर मैं अपील करूंगा कि गवर्नमेंन्ट का ध्यान इस तरफ भी जाना चाहिये।

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first I want to convey my thanks to the Finance Minister for the announcement of the tax concession on so many items on 1st May. In that she has exempted from excise duty manufacturers of metal containers, safes strong boxes and biscuits which are not using power. So also she has said that the Government has no intention to bring sago, vermicilli and arrowroot within the purview of excise duty. By this relief so many cottage industries have been saved from closing down in Tamil Nadu, particularly in my constituency.

Though I am happy about it, there are certain grievances. We are deeply distressed at the recommendations of the Finance Fifth Commission. In respect of devolution of major taxes like income-tax, excise and additional excise duties on sugar, textiles and tobacco, the percentage share of the State has declined. In respect of income-tax Tamil Nadu's share has declined from 8.34 per cent to 8.18 per cent and in respect of additional excise duties from 11 per cent to 9.63 per cent. On top of this, the deficit grant for the five years 1969-74 has also been reduced from Rs. 34 crores to Rs. 23 crores. Out of the total transfer of resources of Rs. 4,266 crores as a result of the award, Tamil Nadu is to get only Rs. 295 crores, *i. e.*, 6.9 per cent as against 7.2 per cent under the previous award. As against a requirement estimated by Tamil Nadu at Rs. 718 crores the Commission has awarded only Rs. 295 crores for the period 1969-74. As a result of this unfair and unfavourable settlement given by the Tyagi Commission and endorsed by the Government of India, I feel Tamil Nadu may run into serious difficulties.

This is all the more surprising considering the liberality with which the Finance Commission has endowed certain States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, with surpluses of the order of Rs. 1,300 crores as a result of its scheme of devolution. Instead of utilising the mechanism of fiscal devolution as an instrument of equalisation, some of the richer States have become richer in the process.

I want to know the exact basis on which the Commission framed its estimates for the States which has resulted in this scheme of devolution and deficit grant. Instead of encouraging financial prudence and recognising the tax efforts of the State, the Finance Commission has penalised it for both. A reading of the report shows that the legitimate plea of Tamil Nadu for covering the expenditure on increasing the emoluments of the State employees has not been covered by the award whereas similarly

placed States which had appointed Pay Commissions prior to the award have been given suitable compensation. The relative restraint in expenditure by Tamil Nadu as a result of prudent financial management has been taken as the basis for their forecasts and the bold measures of taxation for the plan have been counted towards the non-plan gap in the revenue account. The resulting situation has placed Tamilnad at a double disadvantage and very seriously handicapped its opportunities for development in the coming five years.

The mounting burden of Tamilnad's indebtedness to the Centre is eloquently borne out by the fact that while loans to the tune of Rs. 140 crores have been offered during the Fourth Five Year Plan period by the Centre to this State, repayments by the State to the Centre will be of the order of Rs. 160 crores. In this context, Mr. Mathiazhagan, the Finance Minister of Tamilnad had repeatedly requested the Government of India for re-scheduling their debts to the Centre. The Centre is reported to have taken a decision to re-schedule the debts of certain States to the extent of Rs. 800 crores. Even under the patently unfavourable formula for distribution of Central assistance now in vogue, this amount of Rs. 800 crores if it had been added to the pool of Central assistance would have given Tamil Nadu additional resources of at least Rs. 50 crores for the Fourth Plan. So, I am requesting the Finance Minister to re-schedule the debts to the tune of Rs. 50 crores. I am asking this re-scheduling on the legitimate ground that some of the loans received by Tamil Nadu during the Second and Third Plans were primarily spent on long gestation projects such as irrigation and power schemes. The loans taken for these projects have become due for repayment within a period of ten years. The Tamilnad Government has suggested that the period of repayment of these loans should be readjusted to 20-25 years so as to be in alignment with the purposes for which they have been utilised.

The flow of resources from the Centre to the States serves only partly to finance the Plan. A substantial part of the resources endowed to the States goes towards repayment of the debts to the Centre. It would be necessary to review the position of indebtedness of various States and settle the pattern of re-scheduling on a rational basis instead of the present *ad hoc* approach. Debts are raised by the States both from the market and the Central Government for purposes of meeting capital expenditure. Some of the loans extended to the State Governments are financed from out of the loans received by the Centre from World Bank at nominal rates of interest and soft terms of repayments extending over 40 to 50 years. The procedure by which such loans are re-lent to States at high rates of interest and made repayable within a shorter period of time is by no means of equitable arrangement.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Usurious money-lenders.

SHRI RAJARAM : Again, it is necessary to relate pattern of repayment to the purposes for which the loans are used. For instance, if the loan is used to build up infra-structure in the State, it is hardly realistic to insist on repayment within a short period. So, it is a necessary and a must to the Finance Minister to appoint a Federal Debts Commission to look into the entire question with a view to rationalise the pattern of lendings and of repayments.

The draft Fourth Plan of Tamil Nadu stands at Rs. 624 crores. When the Fourth Plan was first taken up for 1966-71, Tamil Nadu had an approved outlay of Rs. 564 crores. In March-April, 1969, Tamil Nadu was informed of a lower outlay of Rs. 502 crores. This was not accepted by the Government of Tamil Nadu. In March, 1970, the Planning Commission had informed Tamil Nadu that the size of their Fourth Plan is fixed at Rs. 519 crores. This was also not accepted by the Tamil Nadu Government. Our State believes that its Five Year Plan should be fixed at a minimum level of Rs. 575 crores. The Central assistance to this State for the Fourth Plan has been summarily reduced from Rs. 150 crores, offered for the earlier Fourth Plan, to Rs. 202 crores now indicated for the new Fourth Plan. With progress of time, the demands have increased and in this context the reduction of

[Shri Raja Ram]

Central assistance from Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 202 crores is patently unfair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Tamil Nadu has been asking for a project called Sethusamudram project. This is one of the Central sector projects which has been under consideration for quite a long time and which is anxiously awaited by the people of Tamilnad. The viability of this project has been fully established and the connected papers have been pending with the Government of India. Now the ships that reach Tuticorin Harbour have to come round Ceylon. The transportation charges also increase because of this circuitous route with the result the tonnage and price of salt, cement and coal exported from Tuticorin are adversely affected. In order to increase the income of Tuticorin Harbour to avoid inordinate delay and also to give a boost to the economy of the State, the work on Sethusamudram Project should be started immediately.

The Prime Minister has announced the sanction of the Salem steel plant. This plant will utilise the local iron ore with Neyveli lignite. So a second mine-cut at Neyveli is a must.

In the budget an amount of Rs. 175 crores has been allocated for additional assistance to some States who are in financial difficulties. It has also been indirectly indicated that this assistance will be given only to nine States. Tamil Nadu has already suffered a reduction in central assistance for the Fourth Plan from Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 202 crores as a result of the Planning Commission's formula. Added to this is the unfavourable award of the Fifth Finance Commission which has also reduced Tamil Nadu's share in the national pool of shareable resources. In particular the Finance Commission has ignored the impact of the award of the Pay Commission which the Tamil Nadu Government has now appointed. If the Government of Tamil Nadu had appointed this Pay Commission before the Fifth Finance Commission gave its award, the gap to be taken into account by the Finance Commission would have been higher by nearly Rs. 60 to 80 crores. Thus, the Government of Tamil Nadu have been deprived of legitimate redressal both through the application of the Planning Commission's formula and the Finance Commission's award. Now again in the additional central assistance of Rs. 175 crores for 1970-71, Tamil Nadu have been denied of their legitimate share. So I am requesting the Finance Minister to consider at least to the extent to which Pay Commission's award would make inroads into the States' resources, the Central Government should provide for assistance from out of this amount.

Sir, a sum of Rs. 25 crores have been provided for creating job opportunities in the drought affected areas and also to improve the problem of unemployment in general, *i. e.* Rs. 100 crores for the entire plan period. Tamil Nadu must be given a due share in this.

The Leader of the DMK Party and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Kalaignar Karunanidhi has raised this issue in the National Development Council meeting. This is what he said :

> "When I look at the paper placed before this meeting I think that adequate ways and means have not been found out to eradicate unemployment. But when we see the Central Budget a sum of Rs. 25 crores has been provided for creating job opportunities in the drought affected areas and also to improve the problems of unemployment in general. The problem of unemployment is not just confined to drought affected areas. Unemployment is a widespread and serious problem among the educated and the common people. For this big and frightening problem, the allocation of a small sum of Rs. 25 crores is just like offering sugar candy to an elephant which is in the throes of hunger."

It is a great disappointment that a substantial amount has not been allocated in the Five Year Plan for the solution of this unemployment problem. If schemes like road construction, construction of houses, schools, hospitals, bridges and dams are undertaken, it will go some way to remove unemployment among the educated as also among the common people.

In our State in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Madurai, there are many chronically drought affected pockets. I am shocked to find that there is no idea of allocating any amount out of this sum for increasing employment opportunities in these areas.

We cannot and will not accept that there would be no share for Tamil Nadu in the allocation of Rs. 100 crores to be made in the coming four years for drought relief works. I want to frankly state here that this decision will be subject to severe criticism of the people of Tamil Nadu.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaur) : Originally I thought I would not speak on this item but since the Finance Bill includes any item under the sky and after hearing the previous speaker who waxed eloquent on Tamil Nadu, I thought I should also plead the case of Uttar Pradesh. I would like to say that there are many arguments which have been brought against U. P. I wish to say that the proportion of money and the revenue which have been given to U.P. are not at all commensurate with its population, its requirements and ambitions and desire of its people. (*Interruption*). We are extremely glad and proud that U. P. has produced all Prime Ministers and I hope future Prime Minister also will come from U. P. and the House will give its unanimous support in this. There is one point which I would like to emphasise and it is this, namely, the atomic power plant in U. P. The site at Narora was approved by the Planning Commission and the Atomic Energy Commission. If this atomic power station is established at Narora it will help the States of U. P. and Bihar which are progressive States. There was some talk recently that Punjab has been advocating this case and demanding that this project should come over to Punjab. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think, you will agree that from the military and from the strategic point of view and also from the economic point of view, there is no reason why it should go to Punjab. The recommendation of the Atomic Energy Commission should be accepted and Narora should be given the privilege of having an atomic power station.

About teachers I wish to say something. Teachers in U. P. especially the teachers of the lower strata who are teaching in the primary schools and even the higher secondary and at the university stage, are comparatively less-paid, than any teachers any where in the country. It is not a misnomer. But it is a disgraceful feature. It is the teachers who build up the future citizens of the country and the future generations. And when we see the turmoil and tension prevailing in the country today and the lawlessness that is there, it is the primary duty of every one who believes in democracy to consider as to how we can improve the status of the teachers whose task is more important than that of the parents, in bringing up future citizens of the country. I request that the hon. Finance Minister should take this point seriously and give as much as possible to the teachers of U. P. Of course, if she cannot give more, she should at least bring them on par with the teachers of the rest of the States. There is a lot of frustration in the student community in the country. What is happening in Naxalbari and other parts of the country ? There is lot of frustration among the students. Because, when they come out of the colleges after 20 years, they do not find any job of a nature which they would like to have and that is why they get frustrated. Our education has only assisted us in bringing up an army of disgruntled and frustrated young men. It is the duty of the Government to see that utmost priority is given to this subject of Education so that maximum talent is utilised and their ambitions are met and their energies are harnessed to constructive channels. And, in this connection, I am prepared to go to the extent of saying that higher education should only be reserved for those who only have an inkling for that education. It cannot become compulsory or a matter of routine. Though a person may be poor he should not be deprived of his right to enter into the portals of the university only because he is poor. It should be the duty of the Government to help such persons achieve higher education.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : आपने जो तर्क दिया, उससे हिन्दुस्तान में यही होगा क्योंकि इस देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था के कारण, गरीबी के कारण लोग पीछे रहे हैं। वे अच्छे नम्बर नहीं पाते हैं क्योंकि वे यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं ज्वाइन कर सकते हैं।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : आपकी शिकायत पब्लिक स्कूलों के बारे में है। उसका भी मैं उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हूं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : ना ना। आपके देश में जो सामाजिक बीमारी है, उसकी ओर मैं ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। जिनको अपोरचूनीटीज नहीं दी गई हैं हजारों वर्ष से, उनमें योग्यता कैसे आ सकती है **(व्यवधान)**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The hon. Member has suggested earlier on many occasions—I am not one one of those who can agree with it—that the public schools should be abolished. (*Interruptions*) I think that every citizen of India must have the very best of education. Till we can give that, it is not fair to prevent that from getting by others. I would, at the same time, like to say that in order to get the best of students I would suggest that there should be parleys between the teachers and the parents and the Minister concerned and the Chief Ministers of States. This is a social problem as well as economic problem. So, I would appeal to the members belonging to all parties who believe in the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution to use the collective wisdom of finding a way of getting the boys upto our expectation so that we can harness the energy in a constructive way rather than in a destructive way.

There is one other factor also. That is about the villages in the rural areas. I refer to U. P. because I know very well about that area. If I compare the development of roads or irrigation systems of U. P. with other parts of the country like Maharashtra and the South, the road communications in U. P. are very poor. Take Haryana. This State is giving electricity to all the villages whereas in U. P. there is hardly a village which has the electricity. I would request the hon. Minister to go and see all the villages of U. P. and then give special allocation to the rural electrification schemes, to the rural roads and communication schemes and also for providing water to the people of the villages. These are the facts which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

There are also charitable trusts. I come from Kanpur and I know that there are many such charitable trusts running there. Many of them are of course centres of vested interests. We should not allow them to function like that. At the same there are some which are doing good work. So we should regulate these trusts. This is a matter of vital importance and I hope that Government would give serious attention to this matter. We should see that these trusts are not attacked in this manner. Some time back, the Prime Minister mentioned that there was a question of clubbing the income of the husband and wife which was under the consideration of Government. But I find in the Finance Bill that no such thing has found a place. The women of to-day are the mothers of tomorrow. And they add a substantial income to the house. Of course first we have to provide jobs to men. But, at the same time, the women should not be deprived of that opportunity. Some schemes should be brought forward for women so that they can take part voluntarily and can become a happy partner in the scheme and take part in a small way. This is my suggestion and I hope the Prime Minister would kindly elicit public opinion in the matter as it has a lot of implications. I hope she will do before bringing forward any measure in that regard.

In U. P. there is a biscuit industry. The exemptions given to it have only partially helped this industry. Only 8% of the people in the industry gets the benefit of exemption and the other 92% does not get it. Some people have represented in this regard. I hope attention will be paid to their representation and the

Government will give them the same exemption in excise duty as is given to the aerated water industry.

Before I sit down, I consider it my duty as a mother and as a sister to appeal to all members of the House to find ways by which we can elevate the standards of our parliamentary democracy in our functioning in this House so that we strengthen the faith of the people all over the country in this democracy. We should see how we can act better. When our own MPs who represent 10 lakhs of people each hurl abuses or behave like that, I would appeal to them with folded hands to see if we cannot behave better. Whatever our differences, we must agree on one point, that we must behave in a manner which adds to the dignity and decorum of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would like to refer to the allotment of time to the different stages of discussion of the Bill. Originally it was agreed that 10 hours should be allotted for general discussion. Subsequently some members thought otherwise and it was changed. Again there has been some rethinking and a request has been made that the allotment should be in the following order : 10 hours for general discussion, 4 hours for clause-by-clause consideration and 2 hours for third reading, If you agree, we can follow this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : It is also agreed that there would be no lunch hour adjournment tomorrow and the day after.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes. This would provide members with a fuller opportunity of discussion. I would also say that we conclude this discussion and every thing related to this Bill by 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I would like to get back to the discussion, so to speak, of the economics of the Finance Bill. I am glad the Prime Minister, when moving the Bill for consideration—I am reading from the synopsis—really brought the thing back to the main principle which is this :

> "The central objective of the budget proposals have been widely appreciated both in this House and outside".—

Of course, that is her opinion.—

> "There was little reason, therefore, to disturb the general structure of the fiscal proposals in the Bill. The Bill gives concrete shape to the task of reconciling the need for augmented revenues for development purposes with that of using the fiscal devices for furthering distributive justice".

Then she went on to refer to some concessions that had been made; but in all this she did not attempt any justification of the proposals contained in the Finance Bill.

Now, Sir, I would like, in this connection, really to put the thing back where the Prime Minister had put it, not in her remarks for reconsideration, but in the budget speech she made where she said this :

> "Before I proceed to delineate the broad features of our present economic situation, I should like to spell out briefly the ingredients of the Government's approach. It is generally accepted that social, economic and political stability is not possible without the "growth of productive forces and the augmentation of national wealth, also that such growth and increase in wealth cannot be sustained without due regard to the welfare of the weaker sections of the community."

This is a proposition I entirely accept, including the order in which it has been stated, namely, that first we must concentrate our main attention almost wholly upon growth, but while doing so, we should not lose sight of looking after the welfare, particularly of the weaker sections of our community all over the country. That, as I said, is a proposition I accept and it is from that kind of angle of approach that I would be looking at the fiscal provisions, particularly the economic consequences of the provisions in the Bill.

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The Finance Bill and the Budget proposals taken together contain four sets of taxation proposals. There are, first of all, certain direct taxation proposals concerning the corporate sector. Then, there are direct taxation proposals concerning individuals and firms and Hindu families and associations of individuals. Thirdly, there is the formidable list of *visible* indirect taxes in the shape of customs duties, excise duties, additional customs duties, special customs duties, regulatory customs duties and a corresponding number of excise duties. Finally, there is one more thing, not in the Finance Bill but in the Budget, *i. e.*, the *invisible* indirect taxation. In case people begin to wonder what this is, I will say at this stage—I shall develop the point further later on—that I refer to deficit financing which is a well-understood form of invisible indirect taxation of the community.

Then there are, in the Finance Bill, a number of sweeping changes in the taxation laws. I want to take up at this stage only the taxation proposals and the indirect taxation proposals and to examine the consequences of these on the economy from the stand point with which I began, and with which the Prime Minister began her speech on the Budget, namely, what effect they will have on production ; and secondly what the fiscal proposals in terms of expectations for the weaker sections of the community by way of relief as far as they can foresee and as far as their real needs are concerned.

First of all, then, about corporate taxation. It is true that soon after the Finance Bill was introduced, the stock markets went up pretty high and every body began to think this was a wonderful Budget, a wonderful Finance Bill. But now it is being realised that the reason why the stock markets went up was that they were expecting that the corporate sector would be kicked good and hard in the pants ; but it was not so kicked. And, therefore, the relief was so great that the markets shot up. But the reaction has already set in. Those who care to read the financial news in the various general newspapers as well as in the financial papers themselves, will have realised how very much, over the last three or four weeks, the markets have been steadily sagging. They have already got back to the position where they were before the Budget ; and I fear that they will go down lower still.

Why is this? What it is in the Budget, in the Finance Bill, that is directly or indirectly causing the corporate sector a good deal of concern. Let me list some of these matters. The disallowance of entertainment expenses and of guest house expenditure virtually means enhancing the rates of taxation even for the honest companies. I am not denying that a number of concerns over-indulged in entertainment expenditure, but every item of expenditure legitimately incurred that is disallowed has the effect, in fact, of increasing the rate of taxation. And the rates of company taxation in this country are already the highest in the world, barring one or two insignificant exceptions.

There is one Government apologist who has written a pamphlet, inquiring, in effect. *Is India really the heaviest taxed Country in the World*? He has attempted by taking, in a wishful manner, all the various reliefs into account, to establish that we have not by any means the most heavily taxed corporate sector in the world.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is that wiseacre ?

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I will not name him. He happens to be a Member of Parliament.

He has forgotten that from this assessment year the development rebate even for priority industries will be down to 20 per cent. He has forgotten that certain reliefs by way of tax credits have gone and are going. From Section 280Z on wards there is a series of sections giving investment allowance, extra taxation allowance for companies whose taxation goes beyond certain limits, allowance by way of tax credits in respect of extra production of excisable goods, etc. Two of them are going this year and one will go next year. The

development rebate has already been reduced. The result is, whether you take it on the gross basis or on the net taxation basis, if you compare the rates of taxation of the corporate enterprises in this country, on a "like with like" basis, with any other country, with any of the developing countries, developed countries or under-developed countries, you will find that we have about the highest taxed corporate sector in the world.

Now, it is not as if the other countries do not have these various allowances. I had an occasion last year, when I was in England, to study what is called "investment grants", grants in connection with investment in the establishment of new industrial enterprises, like the development rebate (which is another form of investment grant) in this country. It is astonishing, it is really astonishing to see the extent to which some of the governments of even the developed countries go in the matter of developing new industries, so as to get them to a position of competitive competence with reference to either the European Common Market or the American market or the export market or the internal market, whatever market happens to be relevant. Therefore, anyone who tells me that we are loaded with various types of reliefs is not talking knowledgeably.

Now, Sir, about personal taxation in terms of direct taxation. If one were to briefly summarise the proposals in the Finance Bill in respect of individuals, families, firms, associations, personal taxation and so on, one can say this : the marginal rate of income-tax has been savagely raised. It has been raised to a point—I will presently give certain startling examples—at which beyond a certain limit, in order to earn 6½, you have to earn a hundred, so that you may pay Rs. 93½ to the Government and have the enjoyment of keeping the remaining Rs. 6½. This is one feature.

Another feature of the Finance Bill is raising both the minimum and the maximum rate of gift-tax. I should have thought that one of the ways of bringing about the distribution of wealth, of fighting concentration of wealth, is to encourage people to give away, to make gifts, whether to charitable institutions or uncharitable institutions, that is to say, institutions to which the Prime Minister will no longer allow charitable relief; whether it is institutional gift, personal gift, individual gift, any kind of gift—let the people give away their property. I should have thought that one way of getting rid of the concentration of wealth was to say, "We will give you something for re-distributing your wealth. We will not tax you if you gift your wealth away."

In the matter of wealth-tax there is a double-barrel attack. There is not only a raising of the minimum basic rate of wealth-tax and also the maximum marginal rate of wealth-tax ; but there has been imposed now a most murderous rate of additional wealth-tax on urban property to which I shall come presently as regards its economic consequences.

What I wish to state is this. In so far as personal taxation is concerned, I have yet to come across,—I have been in this House since 1964, and I have still to recollect a time when in so far as personal taxation is concerned the attack was ever so savage, so merciless as in this particular Finance Bill.

Let us just examine the consequences, the economic consequences on savings, investment and capital formation. Economic growth does not come entirely or merely from savings. It is savings that eventually embodies itself in investment ; and not just investment in the sense that I buy some shares. That may be investment for some people, but that is not an investment from our point of view. It must be investment of a kind that leads to capital formation. So, there are three steps involved in the production process from the capital point of view : there has got to be saving ; there has got to be investment ; and there has got to be capital formation. The more you look at this question of savings in the hands of the Government, you find you have no savings. And if you do have some savings in the hands of Government, as a result of enforcing and collecting enormously heavy taxation which is income in the hands of Government, the investment they make is of a peculiar kind ; and even if there is investment in some sort of

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capital formation, what follows from it is a pretty poor, performance. Every conceivable measure of profitable investment, I happen to have the advantage of being supposed to be an export on finance and I advise people concerning the economic feasibility, profitability, this, that and the other, on projects,—examined by any ratio, whether capital/out put ratio, or capital/profit ratio, or capital/cost of production ratio, or capital/employment ratio,—this is one ratio that is wonderful—the largest number of utterly uselessly employed for every Rs. 1,000/- of capital investment : but, otherwise, by any ratio of profitability, economic feasibility, economic worthwhileness, in almost all cases the public sector investment is wrong and utterly uneconomic.

On the other hand, with all this heavy burden of direct taxation, what is going to happen to private savings, private investment and private capital formation ? I know the Prime Minister will turn round and say "look at the relief of Rs. 3,000 that would be free of tax in terms of income from various types of investment". It is true it is there. But what you give with one hand you take away by the other, with the result that there is not much left and the net incremental availability by way of investment is little. I will tell you why. There is, on the one hand, taking away by direct taxation. There is, on the other hand, taking away by indirect taxation. There is a further taking away of the value of one's residual income by way of rising prices on account of inflation. There is not much left by way of what people can do in terms of net savings for the purpose of investment.

There is however one passage in the Prime Minister's budget speech where she says, in so far as the agricultural people are concerned, one has to find newer methods of stimulating their money flow into the investment market, and that is precisely where the equity tax credit certificates came in. If only people begin going into the rural areas and start selling equity shares of new flotations and are able to offer these tax credit certificates that used to exist, which I am told are being abolished this year, *i. e.*, tax credit certificates on new investments and new equities, there might be some possibility of really genuine large flow of savings coming into investments. That is at one end, because of the tremendous amount of additional inflow of money into the agricultural sector as a result of the continued bumper harvest and so on during the last two or three years. At the other end of the spectrum, there are these "criminal houses", twenty of them, which were responsible for a tremendous amount of capital formation. These houses which were expanding industries so rapidly, which were regarded by most people as making a tremendous contribution to the economy and economic growth of this country, to personal savings, to cooperate savings, to investment, to capital formation,—now suddenly, because of the decision of some committee or something else, these twenty groups—not twenty individual houses but twenty groups of industrial houses—have been dubbed as criminal concerns. They will not be allowed to diversify, they will not be allowed to expand, they will not be allowed to grow, they will be allowed to operate only what are called "core" industries consisting of this, that and the other at the pleasure and will of the government.

In addition to these 20 criminal industrial groups or houses, there is also a large number of individual untouchable industrial concerns that may have assets of over Rs. 5 crores, possibly over one hundred of them, that may also have foreign investment. Now the Government have been going about begging for foreign investment, crawling on their knees, to one country after another, to Germany and many other countries, inviting delegations from there in order to encourage foreign investment. And now what are we saying to these concerns in which there is substantial foreign investment ? Sir, we tell them that from now on they are untouchables. They will not get licence for expansion, they will not get licence for development. What on earth are they to remain here for? What would happen if they start disinvestment on a large scale ? I am sure the Prime Minister and Finance Minister know the consequences, they know what would happen if these people undertake disinvestment on a large scale. I could go on speaking a good deal more about this point, but I think

I have made the point that I wished to make.

I would now like to devote a few minutes to this question of visible indirect taxation; the whole series of new excise duties, new customs duties, of additional excise duties in place of sales tax, special duties of customs, special duties of excise; also regulatory duties of customs and regulatory duties of excises, which is a plain fraud—I say it is a fraud and I have been saying so for the last five years. What are these regulatory duties of customs for? For regulating, it seems, the import of commodities, with reference to requirement. I thought we had enough equipments in the hands of the Government by way of import licence control, foreign exchange control, every kind of control to prevent excessive importation. But, in order to get money, to squeeze it in some fashion or other, they have got to have a device so call it "regulatory duties" of customs and "regulatory duties" of excise, these latter being intended to inhibit consumption. How does one inhibit consumption except by making the prices rise? But when you say these excises are going to make the prices rise, the Prime Minister, the Minister of State, the Economic Advisers in the Ministry of Finance, the Secretaries, everybody says: Oh, No! No! there would be no rise in prices as a result of these excise duties. What are you talking about? We are talking about inhibiting consumption by raising prices as a result of imposing excise duties and they say "no, no, there will be none". They talk hot and cold in the same breath. I will not go into any particular excise duty now. The proper occasion for that would be clause by clause consideration. But I would like to re-emphasise the effect of these taxes on wholesale prices, on retail prices, on saving and investment.

16 hrs.

About invisible indirect taxation by way of deficit financing the budget shows it will be Rs. 225 crores. It is instructive to see the extent of deficit financing that has been going on for the last 10 years,—this deliberate injection of poison into the economic system. Last year it was supposed to be Rs. 230 crores but it is going to be Rs. 290 crores. This year it is supposed to be Rs. 225 crores. But when I examine the estimates of revenues it is perfectly clear to me that the Government have now started over-estimating the revenues. I have been comparing the revenues of the last ten years,—each year, inclusive of new taxation, compared with the earlier year—and I find that the average increase is around Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 crores; and now it is for the first time that in the 1970-71 budget estimates the increase in revenue is—inclusive of the Rs. 170 crores of additional taxation—Rs. 405 crores. I know it is wrong. I know it will not be realised. This over-estimating is deliberately done in order to minimise the extent of deficit financing. This estimate will be wrong to the order of Rs. 100 crores and the deficit financing will not stop at Rs. 225 crores but it will be Rs. 325 crores.

But it will not stop there. What is the real meaning of 'deficit financing'? Deficit financing is what Government admittedly says is deficit financing, *plus* the amount by which cash balance is run down, *plus* the subscription to the Government's public loans by the banking system and in particular the Reserve Bank when you see the figures of the extent of contribution to public loans by the banking system including the Reserve Bank in the past you will be surprised to know, over ten years the Rs. average has been 124.7 crores. That is to say the subscription to public loans by the banking system and the Reserve Bank of India, I estimate, in the financial year for which we are legislating will be Rs. 125 crores. So, the real extent of deficit financing will be Rs. 450 crores. And with this Rs. 450 crores injected into the economy what is going to happen to cost of living; what is going to happen to prices generally; what is going to happen to wages and production? What is going to happen to the wage earners who are constantly struggling and trying to keep pace with the rising cost of living. The employers tell me, —which is true,—that today the worker has got habituated to a position where he is thinking more and more of wages and less and less of production. Why are the Central & State Government employees obsessed with pay scales and dearness allowances, etc.? We are having debate after debate in this House about the

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Government servant's salaries and the inadequacy of these salaries. It is because of this poison of deficit financing that goes on and on and on at an increasing tempo. These poor workers have no time to think of production and productivity ; and they get the bad name that they want more and more for doing less and less. You cannot blame them for asking more and more. I do not blame them, because it is on account of the situation that is continually enforced upon them.

I would like to conclude by referring to one more factor. What is the effect of all this on public morality? What is the moral hazard? In insurance language, what does moral hazard mean ? It means one thing : there is an incentive for the fellow whose house is insured to burn it, for a man whose car is insured to burn it or to get it smashed and claim the money. He will take the risk if he would be better off that way. Similarly, there is going to be increasingly a good deal of built-in corruption in the whole economy beginning at the ministerial level.

Let me give some figures that I have been working out. A month ago I asked the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Sethi, in a letter that I wrote to him, if I could have figures about the salary and all allowances under various categories of certain Cabinet Ministers. I have not yet received a reply. Meanwhile, I have been compelled to undertake research out of the questions and answers and tabled papers over the last three years up to April this year and this is what I get.

Converting the salary which is taxable and which is the only thing taxable to the non-taxable base, *i. e.*, after deducting tax payable and taking the aggregate money value of the *net* salary, the sumptuary allowance, rent of bungalow, furniture, appliances, the pay of mali, chowkidar and sweeper, the maintenance, repair and decoration of bungalow, motor car expenditure for personal use—being an income-tax man myself I know what I am talking about ; any income-tax man will tell you that ordinarily when there is a mixture of a thing for business use and for private use they usually disallow one-fifth for personal use and I have, therefore, taken one-fifth of the expenditure on motor car, travelling, telephone and so on,—the total net emoluments come to Rs. 70,924 per annum. I will publish the details if that is required. You would be surprised that it comes to only Rs. 70,924 net, after taxes, per annum.

Then I looked at the personal taxation rates that the Prime Minister has evolved for the year 1971-72 based on the income for 1970-71, that is, on the income of this year,—I am talking of this year's income in relation to tax next year,—and at those rates I get the gross income value of all this at Rs. 4,48,000. That is what Cabinet Ministers are paid. If they were paid wholly in money and if they were told to pay for rental, malis, gardens flowers, furniture and every thing, *and* their taxes, I or anybody else has to pay with no concessional rate of any kind, they would need, for that same net income, Rs. 4,48,000/- by way of gross taxable income.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : A miserable under-estimate.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I know, it is an under-estimate ; it is deliberately so because I do not want anyone to accuse me of exaggerating. But, indisputably, Rs. 70,924 net after tax means Rs. 4,48,000 gross annually.

I am quite certain this House would be willing to vote an annual salary of Rs. 2 lakhs for those ministers ; but they must pay for everything as also the taxes on the salary of Rs. 2 lakhs. Nobody would grudge it because I know that the result will be good for the morals of this country apart from anything else.

That is not the only point at which morality is at stake, namely, at the salary level of ministers. I am horrified at what I see these days in the public services. It is less than 20 years since I left the public service. There are still wonderful honest and hard-working men in the public services; but the morale of the services is crumbling and the proportion of dishonest men is increasing. I am not surprised that in the various amendments that have been put in to the Finance Bill, one

amendment says that if an income-tax officer recklessly increases anybody's income or recklessly disallows any allowances which ought to be allowed, he had better go to jail.

Sir, if you have an income already of Rs. 2 lakhs, do you know the price of earning another Rs. 6,500? You must earn Rs. 1 lakh, pay Rs. 93,500 to Government and get Rs. 6,500. That is the price of making Rs. 6,500. Therefore it is better to take Rs. 10,000 under the counter and be done with it—no responsibilities, no accountability, no taxes, nothing. That is what many professional men and businessmen will be tempted to do.

Shri Palkhiwala said that among the things for which the bell will now toll are the morals which will go down the drain. This is the way he put it :—

> "The heaviest invisible or social cost of this year's budget will be that the bell will surely toll for the death of public morality."

Sir, I have already spoken about the deteriorating consequences which it has upon the workers, particularly the salary earners and the organised workers. There is a moral aspect of this. We talk about growing unemployment. A good deal of employment could materialise if the wage structure were not so inelastic for new concerns, or for those embarking on new developments and so on. I know how many industrial projects have become non-viable because they had to pay the wages which the workers are demanding. And yet I do not blame the workers for demanding those wages because of the high cost of living, on the one hand, and the wage packet that they get, on the other, which is utterly inadequate. By the time they have got it, it is worth less than the time during which they have earned it.

Finally, Sir, apart from the public sector and the private sector, there is now developing a "parallel sector", a very-private-public-sector, exceedingly private, and everybody knows it exists. Some call it black-market; some call it transactions outside the accounts books. All sorts of phrases are used. Sir, I ask you: We are not all of us saints; I am not a saint and I do not think many of us here are saints. But certainly a point comes at which you have to face all this. If I am already earning so much, I can earn this much more either under the counter or I have to earn 16 times that much for the government in order to earn that net amount. You cannot go on straining people's honesty in that sort of a fashion and then talk about national duty, patriotism, this and that.

I conclude by giving a brief summary. I endorse the Prime Minister's criteria that the whole thing must be geared to production because, without increasing production, growth is impossible and, at the same time, growth for growth sake is also meaningless. We must have some regard and consideration for the downtrodden, for the weaker section, for the poor section, for the unemployed people and so on. But my submission is, this Budget and this Finance Bill is not going on those lines. This Budget is going on the opposite line and the consequences of this Finance Bill and the consequences of this deficit financing, all this in terms of economic consequences, will spell near-disaster for the country.

श्री चि० गौतम (बालाघाट) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने गरीबों के उपयोग में आने वाली चीजों पर जो छूट दी है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं। यह ठीक है कि भारत में जो 70 प्रतिशत किसान लोग हैं, उनकी तरक्की हुई है, लेकिन उनको कृषि के काम में बढ़ावा देने के लिए कुछ और भी रियायतें देना योग्य था और योग्य है। उर्वरक, बीज, नहर की सिचाई और खेती के औजार आदि उनके लिए जरूरी चीजें हैं और उनके बारे में किसानों को रियायत देना योग्य है। छोटे ट्रैक्टर तैयार करने के लिए कोई योजना कार्यान्वित की जानी चाहिए, ताकि पंद्रह, बीस एकड़ के साधारण किसान उनको खरीद सकें। अगर किसानों की उन्नति ज्यादा हुई और उन्होंने उत्पादन और भी ज्यादा बढ़ाया, तो हमको बाहर से कोई अन्न नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा।

[श्री चि० गौतम]

वैसे हमने काफी तरक्की की है। हम दस करोड़ टन अनाज के लक्ष्य तक पहुंच गये हैं, परन्तु इस देश की आबादी की दृष्टि से यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि कुछ लोग तरक्की कर रहे हैं, परन्तु छोटा किसान न तरक्की कर सकता है और न उसका ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकता है। उर्वरकों के समान जो चीजें उसके लिए जरूरी हैं, उसको वे भी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती हैं, क्योंकि उसके पास पैसा नहीं होता है। इसलिए छोटे किसानों को उर्वरकों के समान जरूरी चीजें समय पर दी जायें, जिससे वे अपनी फसल को बढ़ा सकेंगे। और उनसे रुपया किस्तों में वसूल किया जाये ; यह मैं सुझाव देता हूं ताकि छोटे किसान भी उर्वरक ले सकें। बड़े किसानों को तो सभी किस्म की सुविधाएं हैं। उनके पास बड़े बैल होते हैं, ट्रैक्टर होते हैं, परन्तु छोटे किसानों के पास उनकी बैल-जोड़ी भी बहुत छोटी होती है। बड़े किसान की बड़ा बैल जोड़ी और छोटे किसान की छोटी बैल-जोड़ी से जुताई में जो फर्क पड़ता है उससे उत्पादन में भी फर्क पड़ जाता है। इसलिए छोटे किसानों की ओर खास तौर से ख्याल करना जरूरी है। यह बात भी साथ ही साथ जरूरी हो जाती है कि किसान उन्नति तो करता है परन्तु कभी-कभी उसमें कानूनी कठिनाइयां भी आती हैं। जैसे मेरे स्टेट मध्य प्रदेश में सीजनल इरीगेटेड एरिया एक किसान के पास 50 एकड़ तक होता है और पेरिनियल इरीगेटेड एरिया 25 एकड़ रहता है। तो जिसके पास आज 50 एकड़ सीजनल इरीगेटेड एरिया है वह अगर उसको पेरीनियल बनाना चाहता है, बारह-माही सिंचित बनाना चाहता है तो एकदम उसकी पचास एकड़ से 25 एकड़ जमीन हो जायेगी। बाकी 25 एकड़ सरकार को दे दी जायगी। इससे होता क्या है कि पचास एकड़ वाला किसान जिसके पास सीजनल इरीगेटेड जमीन है वह पेरीनियल इरीगेटेड करना चाहता है तो एकदम आधा रकबा हो जाने से उसका जो उन्नति करने का एन्करेजमेंट था वह एकदम कम हो जाता है। इसलिए यह जो कानूनी कठिनाइयां हैं उनको भी दूर करना उचित दिखता है।

ऐसे ही खेती के लिए हमको बीज बहुत ज्यादा कीमत पर मिलता है। बड़े किसान तो खरीद सकते हैं। छोटे किसान अच्छा बीज नहीं खरीद सकते। इस ओर भी ख्याल करना जरूरी है।

आज अनएम्प्लायमेंट जो है, पहले हमारे गांवों में बेरोजगारी बहुत कम थी। हर एक छोटा बच्चा भी हुआ तो वह भी खेती में लग जाता था। पढ़ाई बहुत अच्छी बात है। शिक्षा भी बहुत अच्छी बात है। परन्तु आज क्या हो रहा है कि लड़का मैट्रिक या इंटर हुआ तो खेती की तरफ बिलकुल ख्याल नहीं करता। खेती में बिलकुल हाथ नहीं डालता। वह मां-बाप की उसमें कोई मदद नहीं करता। हम उसको नौकरी में लगा नहीं सकते। कोई भी जो बी० ए० हुआ, एम० ए० हुआ, कोई भी डिग्री जिसने प्राप्त कर ली हो, वह स्वावलम्बी नहीं होता। इस तरह से हमारी जो शिक्षा पद्धति है उसको भी दुरुस्त करना जरूरी है जिससे कि हमारा बालक स्वावलम्बी बन सके। आज आप देखेंगे कि इंजीनियर्स सैकड़ों की तादाद में खाली पड़े हुए हैं। एक एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर तो कहीं भी अपना प्राइवेट अस्पताल खोल लेता है, गांवों में भी जाने लगा है। इसी तरह से जो एग्रीकल्चर के तथा अन्य डिग्री होल्डर्स हैं, बहुत से आज अन-एम्प्लायड हैं। मैं यह सुझाव रखता हूं कि इंजीनियर लोग अगर बीस या पच्चीस गांवों के बीच केन्द्रीय स्थान में अपनी एक समिति बना लें या अकेला अपनी कोई दूकान लगा

लें तो जो खेती किसानी के लिए औजारों की जरूरत है, या उनको दुरुस्त करने की जरूरत पड़ती रहती है, वह जरूरत पूरी हो सकती है। लेकिन हमारे इंजीनियर लोग चाहते हैं वे सब एकदम आफिसर बन जायं। अगर वह ऐसा काम करें तो उनको उससे एम्प्लायमेंट भी मिल जायगा और किसानों को भी जो जरूरत पड़ जाती है, उसकी पूर्ति भी हो जाय क्योंकि ट्रैक्टर वगैरह में अक्सर गड़बड़ हो जाती है तो उसका शीघ्र सुधार नहीं हो पाता है। उसको कहीं केन्द्रीय स्थान में ले जायं तब उसकी मरम्मत हो सकती है लेकिन उससे उनका काम कुछ समय के लिये ठप्प हो जायगा। इसलिए अगर हमारे इंजीनियर लोग दस बीस पच्चीस गांवों के बीच में किसी केन्द्रीय स्थान पर अपनी दूकान लगा लें तो उनको तो फायदा होगा ही, किसानों को भी फायदा होगा और उनके जो काम ठप्प हो जाते हैं वह भी नहीं होंगे।

जियोलोजिस्ट्स के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। आज हमारे यहां काफी संख्या में जियोलोजिस्ट्स पड़े हुए हैं, नौकरी उनको मिल नहीं रही है, जबकि करोड़ों टन धातु हमारे देश में पड़ा हुआ है। मेरी अपनी स्टेट में, मेरे अपने जिले में करोड़ों टन मैंगनीज पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन उसके एक्सप्लायमेंटेशन का नया काम बिलकुल बन्द है। हम चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर इस काम को करे–यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, वे इस काम को करें, लेकिन जहां पब्लिक सैक्टर काम नहीं करते हैं, वहां हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर से इस काम को क्यों नहीं लेते हैं ? जहां पब्लिक सैक्टर में इस काम को करने की सामर्थ्य नहीं है, वहां यदि प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले करना चाहते हैं तो उनको दिया जावे। प्राइवेट सैक्टर का काम इस क्षेत्र में ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको बढ़ावा दिया जाय। मैंगनीज का व्यापार आज बिलकुल बन्द है, यह ठीक है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने प्रयत्न करके अभी हाल में 3 लाख टन मैंगनीज का एक सौदा किया है, परन्तु यह सौदा बहुत छोटा है, फिर भी थोड़ा बहुत फायदा इससे जरूर होगा, लेकिन बहुत कम फायदा होने वाला है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां पब्लिक सैक्टर इस काम को करे, वहां तो उनको करने दिया जाय, लेकिन जहां नहीं करे, वहां प्राइवेट सैक्टर को इस काम को करने दिया जाय। जब प्राइवेट सैक्टर इस काम को करता था, उससे गवर्नमेन्ट को काफी फायदा होता था, रायल्टी मिलती थी, सेल्ज-टैक्स मिलता था, इन्कम टैक्स मिलता था, रेलवे फ्रेट मिलता था, कई तरह से आमदनी होती थी, लेकिन आज वह सब बन्द है,। इसलिये पब्लिक सैक्टर के लिये उस एरिये को रोके रखना ठीक नहीं है, जहां वह काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, वहां प्राइवेट सैक्टरवालों को करने दिया जाय।

मैं जियोलोजिस्ट्स के बारे में कह रहा था—बहुत से जियोलोजिस्ट्स पड़े हुए हैं, जिन्होंने डिग्रियां ली हैं, लेकिन उनको काम नहीं मिल रहा है, इनकी समितियां बनाई जायें, सरकार इनको कुछ मदद दे और खनिज के काम में इनको लगा दिया जाय। यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि इनको काम भी मिल जायेगा और सरकार को भी आमदनी होने लगेगी।

जैसा मैंने अभी अर्ज किया था जिन लोगों ने मैट्रिक या अन्य परीक्षायें पास कर ली हैं वे खेती का काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, नौकरियां उनको मिल नहीं रही हैं—इन लोगों के लिये भी हमको कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा। वैसे मेरा अपना अनुभव है—सैकण्ड डिवीजन में एम० ए० पास लोगों की नौकरी के लिये मैंने कई अफसरों को लिखा, कई कम्पनीज को लिखा, लेकिन क्लर्क की पोस्ट भी उनको कहीं नहीं मिली। उसके बाद मैंने चपरासी

[श्री वि० गौतम]

की पोस्ट के लिये लिखा तो वह भी नहीं मिली, सब लोग कहते हैं कि तुम तो एम० ए० पास हो, तुम को चपरासी कैसे रखें—यह समस्या हमारे सामने बड़ी तीव्रता से फैलती जा रही है, इसको दूर करना बहुत जरूरी है।

बहुत से एग्रीकल्चर में बी० एस० सी० और एम० एस० सी० भी मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं, इनके लिये भी हमको कोई रास्ता निकालना होगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन लोगों को कुछ पड़ती-जमीन दे दी जाय। हमारे देश में पड़ती-जमीन की कमी नहीं है, इसलिये पड़ती या जोत की जो भी जमीन उपलब्ध हो, वह उनको दे दी जाये, जहां वे अपने नये नये तरीके उपयोग में लायें, एक तरह से फार्म खोलें और उस ज्ञान को वे दूसरे किसानों को भी दें। सरकार इस काम में उनकी मदद करे। इससे उनको एम्पलायमेन्ट मिलेगा और लोगों को भी फायदा होगा, किसानों को खेती की नई-नई पद्धतियां मालूम हो सकेंगी। आज ऐसे बहुत से साधन हैं, जिनका खेती में उपयोग करने से हमारी पैदावार बढ़ सकती है, किसानों को लाभ पहुंच सकता है। जैसे आबादी का पानी, जंगल का पानी, बड़ा रसायनिक होता है, यदि इस पानी को खेती के काम में इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो इससे बहुत अच्छी फसल पैदा हो सकती है। पुराने जमाने के मालगुजार और जमीदार लोग इसके उपयोग को जानते थे, लेकिन आज के बहुत से मुखिया और ग्राम-पंचायतों के बहुत से मेम्बर इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे और ग्राम पंचायतों को सुझाव दे कि इस रसायनिक पानी को बरबाद न करें, इसका उपयोग करें। इसी तरह से जो वह रासायनिक पानी होता है उसको बर्बाद न करके अगर जो किसान उसका उपयोग करें तो उन किसानों की उन्नति के लिए एक रास्ता खुल सकता है।

एक बात मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि उर्वरक का हम उपयोग करते हैं परन्तु अनुभव में यह पाया गया है कि जो उत्तम किस्म के धान होते हैं जैसे चित्तोर उसमें उर्वरक का उपयोग करने से उसकी जो सुगंध होती है वह समाप्त हो जाती है और उसकी बाल मोटी हो जाती है। इसके साथ साथ वह जमीन कड़ी हो जाती है। जमीन कड़ी हो जाने की वजह से, जो उसमें उड़द बोया जाता है वह पैदा नहीं होता है। इस बात की तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the country to-day stands at the crossroads of history. Having almost overcome the recession, the economy is poised for growth. The ratio of investment to national income is targeted to increase from 12% to 13.8% and savings from 8% to 12.6% in 1973-74. If the economy can gather sufficient momentum, it has the potentiality of achieving the takeoff or the stage of self-sustaining growth. But, this is possible only if proper and appropriate fiscal and economic policies are followed.

There are three problems which I would like to emphasise—one is inflation, the other is unemployment and the third is the industrial licensing policy—which is obstructing the expansion and setting up of industries. Basically, I would like to concentrate on these three problems because they are of vital importance.

16.28 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair*]

Before dealing with that, I would say that the budget flows from the structure of the Fourth Plan. I would therefore deal with certain aspects of the Plan. Last year, speaking on the Finance Bill, I had stated that the balance from current revenues at Rs. 2,455 crores in the original Fourth Plan was a gross overestimate by Rs. 1500 crores.

The Planning Commission has become wiser and it has brought down this figure from Rs. 2,455 crores to 1,673 crores, that is Rs.

1700 crores, in the revised plan approved by the N. D. C. In my opinion, there is still an overestimate of Rs. 600 crores. It appears that contribution from public enterprises has been overestimated by Rs. 400 crores. Now, in the revised Plan it has been provided that the additional mobilisation would be about Rs. 3,200 crores and Rs. 850 crores of deficit financing.

With regard to revenue, it is provided that in the current year, there would be an increase at the current rates of taxation by about Rs.280 crores. I think that point has already been made by another hon. Member. The overestimate is about Rs. 100 crores and the total of all these figures comes to about Rs. 5,148 crores in the Fourth Plan. Now, it would appear that they have provided for Rs. 4,048 crores as the resource gap in the Plan.

Deficit financing, it has been stated, is about Rs. 290 crores already done and in the current year it is estimated to be about 225 crores of rupees. According to my estimate, another Rs. 1,000 crores of deficit financing, in addition to what has been provided in the Plan, would be necessary in order to put through the Fourth Plan. This arises on account of a large public sector outlay which has been enlarged, not on economic grounds but because of political compulsions and pressure from the so-called radical elements in the Congress Party without regard to the actual resources available. May I submit that it is the effective utilisation of money or resources which is more important than large outlays? The capital-output ratio has deteriorated from 2.9 to 1 in the First Plan to 3.7 to 1 in the Third. This is because of in-efficient utilisation of resources in the public sector. The fact is that the Planning Commission has failed to learn from its past experience of the Third Plan period, and the consequences of over-ambitious planning without taking into account as to what resources actually would be available. Conditions are set for another bout of large wasteful outlays, deficit financing and inflationary spiralling of prices. Besides, this would mean that heavy taxation becomes almost necessary, as we have witnessed in the current year's budget in which Rs. 175 crores of additional taxation have been levied.

If this gap between the Fourth Plan outlay and resources available is as wide as it is, the consequence is that deficit financing and heavy taxation would have to continue from year to year. This is a prospect not very encouraging. I would still suggest, if it is not too late, that the whole structure of the Plan, at least the utilisation of the monies in the Plan, the implementation part of it, should be given second thoughts. If the same outlays are utilised better, they would lead to more output, more production, and better implementation would mean that it would increase production and check inflationary tendencies.

I would sound a grave note of warning. We have creeping inflation in the country and if unbridled, it would probably develop into the Latin American variety.

I do not want to be a Cassandra, but I am afraid even in the interest of the ruling party itself, it is for Government or the Prime Minister to ensure that prices do not rise. May I submit that during the last year prices rose by about 7 per cent? During the period 1954-55 to 1968-69, money supply increased by 7.9 per sent annually on an average while national income at constant prices increased during the same period by 3.5 per cent only per year. The price level Index (Base 1952-53 as 100) went up from 97.4 to 225 last year. Even the new index (with Base 1962) has gone up from 165 to 175 during the last few months.

I think these are danger signals which should be recognised by any economist worth the name. But I am afraid the Budget Speech dismisses the whole of this problem in one line:

> "The general level of prices over the past two years has been relatively stable."

I am afraid the doctrine put forward by the economic advisers of the Government, the theoretical economists, that in a regime of development, we have to learn to live with rising prices is a pernicious doctrine for a developing country. I am not prepared to accept it. It is possible to control inflation, provided every possible effort is made to increase production, because production alone can keep down rising prices.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): It is a fact of life.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: It is not a fact of life; that is exactly what I am disputing. You have to check it. Otherwise, how will you answer the teeming millions who have been suffering because of rising prices during the last two decades?

I would only submit that in the interests of the masses, control of inflation is imperative. The Government must take a pledge that inflation can be, will be and must be controlled. I hope I will not have to come to this House next year to say that the real value of the rupee has again gone down further, as I have been doing year after year.

Even with regard to indirect taxes, there are certain limits which should be recognised. Excise duties have been mounting from year to year, with the consequence that the burden of the common man has become very heavy. The Finance Bill, 1970, imposes a number of excise duties on items of mass consumption like sugar, tea, kerosene, butter, biscuits and aluminium utensils, a good part of which has to be borne by the middle and poorer classes. Show me a single common man who does not utilise any of these commodities. The prices in the post-Budget period, if anybody goes to the market and finds out, have increased by ten to 15 per cent. This has triggered off inflationary spiralling of prices of consumer goods. This Budget has made life for the middle and poorer classes more rigorous.

Excise duties enter into the cost of commodities to the extent of ten to 50 per cent in the case of certain items. They impinge upon and adversely affect the living standards of the masses and they lead to diversion of considerable purchasing power to Government coffers. Government revenues from excise duties which, at the beginning of the First Plan, were Rs. 125 crores, rose at the beginning of the Second Plan to Rs. 416 crores, and have now increased to Rs. 1,814 crores in the Budget for 1970-71. If this burden is reduced, it would contribute to the general welfare, bringing about reduction in prices.

Besides, these excise duties add fuel to what we call cost push inflation. That is, they increase industrial costs and cost of production in every manner, and that is why in spite of recessionary trends in the economy, prices did not come down.

The conclusion is inevitable that collectivisation of savings, even through indirect taxes, has a limited use and, if over-done, it can have adverse consequences on the economy and the public at large.

Government has targeted an increase of seven per cent in the exports for next year. I am glad it is so, probably it can be achieved, but what is needed is co-ordination between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Industrial Development. I believe that in his drawing room, Mr. Bhagat must be tearing his hair in despair at how the Ministry of Industrial Development is holding up and rejecting his proposals. I am particularly emphasizing this point because the Prime Minister is here and she can take an active interest in this matter, ask the Minister of Foreign Trade what exactly are the increases in production he requires in respect of exportable commodities and then insist upon the Minister of Industrial Development to see that proper licences are issued and expansion takes place. Let it take place in the public sector if necessary, but let us have expansion of those industries by all means if you want exportable surpluses. If the surpluses are not there, if the production is not there, it will be impossible to increase your exports or achieve the targeted figure of seven per cent. Therefore, either this job of co-ordination must be done by the Prime Minister herself or, if she cannot find time, let her appoint a Minister of Co-ordination for this purpose. This is necessary in the interests of the country and exports.

Heavy excise duties enter into the cost of production and they increase industrial costs. When industrial costs go up, it becomes difficult for industry or for exports to compete in the international market. Thus, excise duties militate against the increase in exports.

With regard to our traditional items of export like jute goods, I would say that the export

duty is impeding our exports. Let this question be examined objectively, and if it is felt that these goods are not able to compete in the international market because of export duties, let us reduce those duties to the extent necessary so that our goods can face international competition and also the competition from substitutes.

Now, I come to the pleasant part of my speech, I believe, because economic facts are sometimes unpleasant. There is a silver lining to this budget. I welcome the beginning made by the Prime Minister with regard to welfare schemes. I am saying it without any hesitation because that is in the interests of the country. The pension of Rs. 40 a month to Central Government employees and industrial workers, the allocation for drinking water for villages, and some nourishment for children as also the establishment of the Urban Development Corporation—I welcome them all. For instance, Rs. 25 crores have been allocated for rural works programme. That is also a good beginning. But may I submit that all this touches only the fringe of the problem. Our country's problems are so vast, and the social security measures that would be required for providing for the vast number of under-privileged people are so great, particularly, due to the poverty and low standards of living in the rural areas, as also for slum clearance and all that, that a tremendous amount of money would be required in order that the welfare measures for the people can be translated into reality. But that is only possible if the national income goes up; your revenues will become buoyant if investment and production will increase. In the event of more and more industries coming up in the country, we will have a bigger budget and bigger revenue. And then much bigger amounts can be allocated for social security measures. What I want to emphasise is that you need a good investment climate. At one time, it was suggested that both the sectors—the public and the private sectors—must advance together. I do not know why or on what account or on what compulsion that motto has been forgotten. Let us expand the public sector by all means; let us give it the commanding heights. Let it take up industries which are complicated or complex and which the private sector is not able to develop. But then, let the private sector also expand if it is in the interests of the country. But where you need production for export, where you need it to check inflation, where you need increasing corporate revenues so that you can have more and more of social welfare and social security measures; in that case, I will say, let the private sector also expand. Do not put artificial restraints upon this sector. I put one question to the Prime Minister. She has been able to take over banking by one stroke. What would she have taken over, say, for instance, if the Central Bank or the UCO Bank, some of the good institutions had not been built up. If industries are built up in the private sector, they are not taking away their machinery out of India. She may take over any industry she likes, but you should not impede the establishment of industries. If she wants she can build some more big industries. I do not see how the economy can suffer. But, for Heaven's sake, do not impede production; do not impede investment. Do not put artificial constraints which will only lead to inflation, and all the gains that you expect from the Plan will become illusory and nugatory. It is no use, because the inflation would eat into the vital gains that you make.

The second suggestion that I welcome is in respect of the rebate of Rs. 3,000 as tax-free income in respect of bank interest and dividends. Last year, when I was speaking on the Finance. Bill, actually, I suggested—it is on the record—that the two limits of Rs. 1,000 tax-free in respect of Unit Trust and Rs. 1,000 in respect of dividends should be consolidated into a combined limit of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000. In Pakistan it is Rs. 5,000. I am glad that that suggestion—whoever may claim credit for it—has been accepted. We have this tax-free exemption limit of Rs. 3,000. Probably, the only difficulty that may be faced in the future is this. On a saving of Rs. 50,000, at six per cent, it would yield a tax-free income of Rs. 3,000. That saving may not be possible in view of the heavy taxation. There has been an increase in personal taxation. I shall deal with it later. After paying life insurance premium and meeting the cost of living expenses, very little is left. That is the point. But if savings

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are there, I believe this measure would be useful.

The Prime Minister had made a suggestion regarding the clubbing of income of husband and wife. Do I have to plead before the hon. Lady Prime Minister the cause of progressive women like doctors, executives and others who work.... (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Say Madam Prime Minister.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I deliberately used the word "lady" in this particular context who work shoulder to shoulder with men and to the family income ? I feel it would be carrying coal to Newcastle. She understands the point, I believe. Let us create conditions where more and more women are encouraged to work. This proposal should be withdrawn. May I say that the Kripalanis, Gopalans and Nairs are sitting on the other side of the fence and if the Prime Minister gives up the proposal, this probably may be another gesture of what she herself called personal, if not political, reconciliation.

There is a provision in the United States law that the incomes of husband and wife may be added together. Then, and this is important, it is cut into half and then the tax is arrived at. The tax so arrived at is multiplied by two, which means the income is averaged out for taxation. I hope this proposal will not be pursued ; but, if at all it is pursued, then this method may be adopted.

With regard to direct taxes, the exemption limit has been raised to Rs. 5,000. Much has been made of this measure. But the fact is that even previously a married person with two children had an exemption limit of Rs. 4,800, which has now been increased to Rs. 5,000. Not much benefit has been conferred on the common man on this account. In fact, an ex-expert of the Finance Ministry, Shri Boothalingam, had recommended that the exemption limit should be put at Rs. 7,500. I would urge on the Prime Minister that, if not this year, at least next year the tax free exemption limit should be increased to Rs. 7,500, which would give more time to the income-tax officers to look into bigger cases, cases where the income ranges from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 or even more, from where they will be able to obtain much larger revenue.

I submit that the personal taxation in this country is the highest in the world. There are no two opinions about it. The Minister of State for Finance stated only recently that the ratio of taxation in this country is only about 12.4 per cent and it may go up to 14 per cent while in other countries like UK it is 40 per cent, 32 per cent in USA and 21 per cent in Japan. But most of the direct taxes in this country have to be borne by 23 lakhs of people out of about 55 crores. So, the burden on these people is the heaviest. That is a point which has to be recognised.

With regard to income, let us take the income at the level of Rs. 20,000 at which a person is a little better than an average wage-earner. An international comparative tax study shows that the tax in India works out to 16.5 per cent which is almost in the same region as in Austria, Ghana, Sweden, Coasta Rica and Iran. In eight countries the average tax is between 10 and 15 per cent and in 18 other countries out of 31, the tax is less than 10 per cent. This is the position when the income is at the low level of Rs. 20,000. When you go to the higher level of Rs. 50,000 the average tax in this country is 37.4 per cent while in other countries it is much less. It is 27 per cent in Sweden. But let us not forget that Sweden has a comprehensive social security system. They provide in their budget sizeable amounts for weaker families, under-privileged families. And when we talk of their under-privileged families, they may be families with income of Rs. 2,000 or 3,000 a month. They also have free hospitalisation, free education for all ages and free facilities for research.

Then I come to the charitable trusts, in the case of which the hon. Prime Minister has made certain constructive amendments. Charitable trusts can accumulate money up to 25 per cent provided they take the permission of the ITO. I would suggest that the limit

without sanction may be fixed at 15 per cent. If that is not possible, let elaborate rules be framed and instructions given to ITOs. They should be bound to give their decision, say, within fifteen days. At present what happens is that the application may be lying in the office of the ITO for months and he will have to be cajoled and persuaded, so that he may take some action at his sweet will. That is not the way you can accumulate money for charities. However, if you want to have this provision, then there should be clear-cut instructions to the effect that sanction shall be given in an easy manner. If any evasion takes place, let the Government come down on them with a heavy hand, but let us have a rational and judicious tax structure, which will earn the respect of the tax-payer and he would be willing to pay his tax. As Mr. Dandeker pointed out if your taxes are heavy then you are encouraging blackmarketeers. That class of people should not be encouraged. About 70 to 80% of the tax-payers of this country are good and honest people. They would like to pay their taxes correctly but give them a tax structure where some incentive is left for them otherwise one day they may also turn dishonest.

With regard to the investment of trust funds, I believe retrospective effect has been given in respect of restriction on investments which are in controlled companies. It should be examined whether retrospective effect is necessary and whether it can be provided that the new provisions shall be applied prospectively.

With regard to corporate taxation, there is an interesting situation. Probably the feeling was engendered earlier that the corporate tax would be very high and in the absence of fresh corporate taxation, the share market people thought it is a good budget. But what has been done? The development rebate has been scaled down from 35% to 25% in the case of priority industries and from 15% to 10% for other industries. In my opinion at a time when you are poised for growth, it was a retrograde recommendation of Bhoothalingam Committee that development rebate should be abolished. Development rebate is something which is a clear-cut incentive for industrial growth and we want industrial growth. In that event why scale down the development rebate, particularly for priority industries. It is necessary that certain sectors, which are of a priority nature, must be given incentives for growth, so that money could be channelised into those priority sectors which spearhead growth. Therefore, it should be considered whether this cut in development rebate can be restored, when we need lot of industries to overcome the shortages. Otherwise there will be blackmarket and controls cannot check blackmarket, if shortage of commodities is there.

Those industries which are capital intensive should be allowed to obtain a reasonable return on capital employed—particularly Aluminium, Paper, Petro-chemical, etc. There shortage have developed. Give them reasonable return on capital employed so that they can expand to the maximum extent.

Then there are certain old cotton mills, jute and paper mills. They need to be modernised and rehabilitated. Wherever necessary modernisation and rehabilitation allowance may be given as a deduction out of taxation. These are constructive suggestions.

With regard to entertainment, I think, the limit is there and it is for the Government or the Central Board officials to consider whether it should be completely done away with. I feel that there is scope for some allowance for genuine, real entertainment, which has to be done, when some foreign collaborators come. Reasonable limits may be prescribed for entertainment, but it should be seen that if there is a legitimate case, some entertainment allowance is given.

Then, what is the effect of taxation on the national income? A study was made by Mr. Vito Tanzi which showed that economic growth varied in inverse proportion to the amount of direct taxes. Japan was able to achieve the highest rate of growth when it registered a decline in the ratio of income-tax to the gross national product, that is, T/GNP. In the case of West Germany before 1960 the ratio of direct taxation to national income went down. These two countries, Japan and

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West Germany, have recorded phenomenal growth. You can call it the Japanese or the German miracle, but it is not a miracle ; it has been achieved actually by economic and fiscal measures. Those measures have contributed to the real growth in those countries and to further investment and production.

That is the only way, the only sensible way, of taking the country ahead. In regard to the UK we find that the ratio of taxes to national income went up and what is the consequence ? The UK has recorded the lowest rate of growth. I was in the UK in September 1967 and I found that they were all worried about the balance of payments and all kinds of economic problems—inflation, foreign exchange problem and some problems similar to what we are having. This is a vital fact which has to be recognised. Lower taxes actually remove the obstacle in the path of growth. They contribute to the creation of an investment climate in which national income, and employment, can expand, as a consequence of which the revenues are also buoyant and the Government also has a bigger budget. But if we do not have growth, obviously, the budget will go down and imbalances will be created.

One more proposition is about potential growth and actual growth. Every country has a certain level of potential growth, which means that determined by the factors, endowed by nature, and the state of technology it has a certain potential rate of growth. The actual rate can come very near the potential rate, if the Government's policies are constructive. Otherwise, the gap between potential and actual growth widens.

With regard to the backlog of unemployment in this country, it was 5.3 million at the end of the First Plan, 9.6 million at the end the Third Plan, 12.6 million at the end of 1969 and, I believe, at the end of the Fourth Plan at this rate we may have 16 million to 18 million unemployed people. These are Reserve Bank figures and not my figures. There was a time when we used to say that the system of education should be reoriented ; we should not produce clerks but engineers. Today even engineers are unemployed. Even Commonsense would suggest that if we had more of industries and investment, our economy would grow and probably these engineers could also be employed and unemployment could be checked. You must also have extensive rural works programmes. Your allocation of Rs. 25 crores is not going to solve the problem. You will have to have a much bigger allocation. You must use the youths in the rural areas to work for their own villages on small wages so that you could utilise their services for the good of the country. That also will help in providing them with employment.

Housing is another very important point. You must develop housing to a very great extent both in the rural and urban areas. Housing has multiplier effects and is employment intensive. It also helps in providing shelter and reduces political discontentment. I would even say that the Government may observe an employment year, so that in that particular year we can establish a large number of small-scale and medium-scale industries which provide employment to a considerable number of people.

17 hrs.

I would like to submit that the increase in taxation between the level of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 is a very unjust measure. The bureaucrats and IAS officers have increased their privileges and grades. I have no time to deal with it. Probably, this matter will come up in the form of a Call Attention Notice. It has appeared elaborately in the newspapers. The other technical people have not been given the same privileges as IAS officers. The bureaucrats have insulated themselves against an increase in taxes as if they cannot afford to pay higher taxes and all others, intellectuals, professionals, executives, engineers and technical people, can afford to pay more taxes. It is a very unkind cut. The intellectuals and others in the country are going to resent this particular increase in tax.

I would say that the Government must have magnanimity, wisdom and foresight in treating

the intellectuals and professionals and also the administration must be so oriented and attuned that the people who are honest assessees are not harassed and that they are given generous, good treatment so that they are encouraged to be more honest. That is something which probably is lacking.

Then, I would like to submit that with the present tax levels and cumbersome industrial licensing procedures, we cannot achieve progress in the country. I may point out that it takes 2 years in Japan to establish an industry. In India, you require 2 years—running about between North and South Blocks a number of times—to get an industrial licence. I do not know how we are going to progress in the country. Many schemes are suffocating. With the present tax levels and these cumbersome industrial licensing procedures, I am doubtful if the private sector will be able to achieve the target of investment as envisaged in the Fourth Plan. Let the public sector expand, but let it utilise the installed capacity. If the public sector expands, I wish good success to it. I only request the Government to look into their working and to make efforts to improve matters.

Then, consents for capital issues declined from Rs. 289 crores in 1966 to Rs. 131 crores in 1969 while the actual capital raised went down from Rs. 79 crores to Rs. 45 crores. This shows that industrial growth and investment have not been maintained.

Lastly, I would submit that the need of the hour is to stimulate to the maximum investment and production so that employment and standards of living could improve and inflation controlled. Inflation has to be controlled. That is the burden of my speech today. That is the only solution to the grave socio-economic problems facing the country.

It is imperative that the Government policies are rendered growth-oriented and obstacles, natural or ideological, brushed aside so that the momentum of development is accelerated.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। जैसा कि सदन जानता है किसी भी देश की आर्थिक प्रगति, किसी भी देश का निर्माण उस देश की आर्थिक नीतियों के आधार पर किया जा सकता है। उस दिशा में इस साल का बजट एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि उनके बजट प्रस्तावों का सभी ओर से स्वागत किया गया है, सभी ओर से सराहना की गई है। यह बात निश्चित रूप से सही है।

सदन में विपक्षी दल की ओर से श्री शान्तिलाल शाह बोले हैं। उन्होंने भी दबे शब्दों में प्रधान मंत्री के बजट की तारीफ की। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कोई बड़ा काम नहीं किया है। जो किया है वह शायद श्री मोरारजी देसाई भी एक दो बरस में कर देते। इसके माने यह होते हैं कि उन्होंने इस हद तक तो मंजूर किया कि प्रधान मंत्री का कदम कुछ हद तक प्रगतिशील है। इसी के साथ अभी श्री दांडेकर साहब बड़े जोर से बजट की आलोचना कर रहे थे। इसे सुन कर मेरे मन में एक भावना जाग रही थी और मैं समझता हूं कि देश के लोगों में भी वही भावना काम करेगी—स्वतन्त्र पार्टी जितने जोर से किसी प्रस्ताव का विरोध करती है, उतना ही वह प्रस्ताव समाजवाद की ओर जाता है, समाजवाद की ओर जायगा—यह एक मान्यता है, क्योंकि समाजवाद की दिशा में यह देश आगे बढ़ना चाहता है, लेकिन स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की नीतियां इसके बिलकुल विपरीत हैं। इसीलिये दाण्डेकर साहब ने जब उन 20 बिजनेस हाउसेज की बात की, जब उन्होंने मोनोपलीज का जिक्र किया, जब उन्होंने देश में अनएम्पलायमेंट की बात की और कहा कि अगर इसी तरह से व्यापार के रास्ते को अवरुद्ध करने का प्रयत्न किया गया तो देश में अनएम्पलायमेंट बढ़ेगी, तो मुझे उनकी बातों को सुनकर अचम्भा नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि ये सब बातें उनकी रीति के अनुरूप हैं। लेकिन मुझे अचम्भा

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

तब हुआ जब उन्होंने गरीबों की बात की। मैं कहना चाहता हूं—दाडेंकर साहब इस वक्त यहां मौजूद नहीं है—असल में यही एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है, जिस पर हम में और आप में मतभेद है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस देश में पूंजी चन्द लोगों के हाथों में न रहे। यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि इस देश की पूंजी एकाधिकार के जरिये कुछ चन्द हाथों में चली गई है, इस एकाधिकार को खत्म करने के लिये पिछले एक साल के अन्दर कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं और उन ठोस कदमों के परिणाम स्वरूप देश में एक नई हवा पैदा हुई है, एक नया वातावरण बना है, एक नई आशा जागी, एक नई उमंग आई है, एक नया उत्साह पैदा हुआ है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश का यह बजट, हमारे देश की पिछले साल की जो आर्थिक नीतियां रही हैं वे निश्चित तौर पर देश के हित में रही हैं। यह ठीक है कि यहां और वहां उनके बारे में आलोचना की जा सकती है, इसी सन्दर्भ में इस तरफ या उस तरफ बहुत सी बातें कही जा सकती हैं, हर आदमी के अपने-अपने विचार होते हैं और इसी दृष्टि से मैं भी अपने विचार आपके सामने रखता हूं और उन विचारों के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन से और प्रधान मंत्री जी से जो सौभाग्य से वित्त मंत्री भी हैं, निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में पिछले सालों में गांवों और गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों की सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षा हुई है। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा देश है—यह सही है, साढ़े पांच लाख गांव हैं—यह भी सही है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी गांव, जो कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक प्रगति के आधार हैं, खेती जिसके जरिये से देश आगे बढ़ सकता है, उस पर जितना कुछ किया जाना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं हुआ। इसके मायने यह नहीं है कि सरकार ने कुछ किया ही नहीं, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रही है, हमारा खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन उस उत्पादन के बढ़ने का उतना असर गांवों के अधिकांश रहने वाले लोगों पर नहीं हुआ, जितना होना चाहिये था। खाद्यान्न उत्पादन और हरित-क्रान्ति का फायदा ज्यादातर बड़े जमीदारों को, बड़े लोगों को, ऐसे लोगों को जो पूंजिपति तबके के लोग हैं, उनको हुआ है। छोटा किसान आज भी उसी हालत में है, जिस हालत में वह पहले था। जो परिस्थितियां वहां पहले थी, आजादी के पहले थीं, वही परिस्थितियां आज भी कायम हैं। आज जाने के लिये वहां सड़कें नहीं हैं, सड़कों को छोड़ दीजिये, ठीक रास्ते भी नहो हैं, दवादारू का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। वहां यदि बिजली गई है, तो वह भी चन्द गांवों में गई है खेती के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश में 22 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी जो सिंचित भूमि है, उसका रकबा सारी खेती के रकबे का केवल एक-चौथाई है यानी 25 प्रतिशत है। खेती की हालत देख लीजिये, मकानों की हालत देख लीजिये। शहरों और गांवों में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। शहरों में गगन चुम्बी अट्टालिकायें बनती जा रही हैं, डामर की दो-दो फुट ऊंची सड़कें बन रही हैं, रेफ्रीजरेटर है, यहां दिन में बिजली जलती है, लेकिन गांवों की हालत क्या है, वहां रात को दिया भी नहीं टिमटिमाता—इस स्थिति का हमको निराकरण करना होगा।

अभी बहुत से दोस्त अनएम्प्लायमेन्ट की बात कर रहे थे। अनएम्प्लायमेन्ट है। देश में हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति भी बढ़ रही है। नवयुवक शहर की तरफ भागते जा रहे हैं। यह हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति, शहरों की तरफ नवयुवकों के भागने की प्रवृत्ति, देश में बेचैनी और नक्सलाइट प्रवृत्तियां—यह सब किस बात का

परिणाम है ? यह इस बात का परिणाम है कि आपने गांवों की उपेक्षा की है। आज गांवों में कोई रहना नहीं चाहता है। अगर आप किसान के लड़के को पढ़ा दीजिए तो वह भी नौकरी करना चाहेगा। किसी को इंजीनियर बना दीजिये तो वह भी इधर-उधर भागता फिरेगा। डाक्टर गांवों में अपना रोजगार नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इसका कारण यही है कि गांवों और शहरों में बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। इसलिए यदि आप चाहते हैं कि सारे असंतोष की प्रवृत्तियां रुकें और शहरों में जो भीड़ बढ़ती जा रही है जिसके कारण ला ऐन्ड आर्डर की प्राब्लम पैदा हो रही है वह भी ठीक हो तो आपको गांवों को रहने योग्य बनाना होगा और वर्तमान असमानता को कम करना होगा। मैं प्रधान मन्त्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने कुछ क्रान्तिकारी कदम बैंक नेशनलाईजेशन के जरिए से उठाये हैं और मैं मानता हूं कि बम्बई कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के अनुरूप आप जल्दी ही दूसरे क्रान्तिकारी कदम भी उठायेंगी लेकिन उसके परिणामस्वरूप यदि गांवों का विकास नहीं हुआ तो आपके सारे समाजवादी कार्यक्रम का कोई खास नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा। इसके लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि गांवों में आप ऐसे हालात पैदा कीजिये कि पांच एकड़ से कम जमीन वाले जो छोटे काश्तकार हैं, जिनकी संख्या बहुत अधिक है, उनको अधिक से अधिक साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें।

अभी तिवारी जी ने कहा था कि उपेक्षित प्रान्तों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। डी० एम० के० के श्री राजाराम मद्रास की वकालत कर रहे थे लेकिन मद्रास की हालत तो बहुत अच्छी है, मद्रास को बहुत मिला है। परन्तु राजस्थान की हालत बहुत खराब है। राजस्थान की हालत इसलिए खराब नहीं है कि राजस्थान के लोगों की या वहां की सरकार की खराबी है। वास्तव में राजस्थान में भौगोलिक, आर्थिक तथा ऐतिहासिक कारण रहे हैं जिनके कारण पिछले वर्षों में विकास नहीं हुआ। वहां पर हमेशा भयंकर अकाल आते हैं जिसके कारण वहां की सरकार पर इस समय पांच सौ करोड़ का कर्जा है जिसके ब्याज के रूप में हर साल 50-52 करोड़ रुपए देने पड़ते हैं। परिणाम यह है कि राजस्थान का विकास रुका हुआ है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान के विकास की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये। यह दायित्व केन्द्र सरकार का है। यदि राजस्थान में हर साल अकाल आते है या वहां का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा डेजर्ट है तो उसका दंड राजस्थान के लोगों को नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। राजस्थान के डेजर्ट को रोकने के लिए तुरन्त स्कीम बनाई जानी चाहिए। खेद की बात है कि इस दिशा में अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। आंध्र के लिए तो सम्भवतः फ्रेंच कोलैबोरेशन या इटली के कोलैबोरेशन से कुछ होने जा रहा है लेकिन राजस्थान के लिए इस दिशा में कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। प्रधान मन्त्री इस बारे में अवश्य ध्यान दें।

इसके साथ मैं तिवारी जी ने एक बात कहने के लिए मुझे और प्रेरित कर दिया है। उन्होंने बिहार की चर्चा करते हुए कहा कि वहां पर जो पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनमें बिहारी नहीं हैं। मैं अपने राजस्थान के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में क्या शिकायत करूं क्योंकि राजस्थान में पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज ही नहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में मुझे कोई अफसोस या जलन नहीं है, बिहार तो भाग्यशाली है कि सेक्रेटेरियट लेबिल पर, पोलिटिकल लेबिल पर उसका बहुत रिप्रेजेन्टेशन है लेकिन राजस्थान की स्थिति इस सम्बन्ध में भी बहुत दयनीय है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि प्रधान मन्त्री राजस्थान की ओर ध्यान देंगी और कोशिश करेंगी कि राजस्थान को उचित

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

प्रतिनिधित्व मिले। राजस्थान एक बार्डर स्टेट है, उसका एक बहुत बड़ा इलाका बार्डर का है। यदि वहां के लिए साधन दिये जाते हैं, वहां पर तरक्की होती है, पानी की व्यवस्था होती है तो आपका डिफेन्स का बहुत सा खर्चा बच जायेगा। आपके डिफेन्स के लिए जो डेंजर है वह भी समाप्त हो जायेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : सभापति महोदय, इस वित्त विधेयक में संशोधन पेश करते हुए वित्त मंत्री ने शुक्रवार को जब बोलना आरम्भ किया तो मुझे आशा हुई थी कि कीरोसीन, चाय, चीनी पर जो बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है टैक्सों में वह वापस लेंगी। सभी तरह की चाय को कीमतें बढ़ गयी हैं, 10 पैसे वाली चाय की कीमत 15 पैसे हो गयी, 20 पैसे वाली चाय की कीमत 25 पैसे हो गयी।

हमें यह आशा हुई थी कि वित्त मंत्री ने आयकर में जो पांच हजार रु० की छूट की है उसको बढ़ा कर के कम से कम 6,000 रु० कर देंगी और हमारी यह आशा अकारण नहीं थी। प्रधान मंत्री ने विकास और सामाजिक न्याय के जिस उद्देश्य की घोषणा की है उसी उद्देश्य की रोशनी में हमें यह आशा थी। और अभी इन संशोधनों को पेश करते हुए वित्त मंत्री ने जो भाषण किया था कि हमने भरसक कोशिश की है कि कर बोझ को उठाने में जो सबसे कम समर्थ हैं उन पर बोझ नहीं लादा जाये। प्रधान मंत्री के इस कथन की रोशनी में हमने आशा की थी, क्योंकि हमारी जो चार मांगें हैं उन लोगों की मांगें हैं जो कर बोझ को उठाने में सबसे कम समर्थ हैं। इतना ही नहीं जब हमने प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा ऐलान की गयी रियायतें सुनीं तो हमको मालूम हुआ कि अब कुछ दूसरी हवा बहने लगी। टी० वी० सेट्स के मालिकों को रियायतें मिलीं, नगर पालिका के भीतर और आस पास रहने वाले कृषि भवनों के मालिकों को रियायत मिली, जमीन के मालिकों को रियायत मिली, ट्रस्ट मालिकों की रियायतें मिलीं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह समाज के सबसे दुर्बल अंग हैं जो आपकी रियायत के पात्र थे? और यह 6,000 रु० आमदनी वाले उनसे अधिक सबल थे? आपने जो सिद्धान्त उद्घोषित किया था उस सिद्धान्त के मुताबिक टी० वी० मालिकों, कृषि भवनों के मालिकों, जमीन के मालिकों और ट्रस्ट मालिकों को रियायत का अधिकार नहीं था, वह उसके पात्र नहीं थे। रियायत के पात्र हम थे जो हम मांग कर रहे हैं कि आप किरोसीन, चीनी चाय पर बढ़ोत्तरी कम कर दीजिये, 5,000 रु० की जो छूट दी है उसको बढ़ा करके कम से कम 6,000 रु० कर दीजिये।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात को कहा है कि 5,000 रु० की जो आपने छूट दी है वह कोई ज्यादा नहीं है। कीमतों में जो बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है उसके मुताबिक 5,000 रु० को कीमत 4,000 रु० भी नहीं है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा है कि यदि हम छोटे छोटे लोगों पर से इन्कम टैक्स प्रशासन का ध्यान हटाकर बड़े बड़े लोगों पर केन्द्रित करें तो हमको ज्यादा पैसे मिलें। मैं एक और दलील देना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि यहां इंगलैंड और अमरीका में जो होता है उसका ज्यादा असर होता है। अभी अभी इंगलैंड का जो बजट पेश किया गया है वहां की सरकार द्वारा उसमें आयकर की छूट की सीमा 724 पौंड से बढ़ाकर 840 पौंड कर दी है और उसके जरिये से इंगलैंड में बीस लाख लोगों को राहत मिली। हम समझते हैं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री कम से कम इतना तो कर सकते हैं। कम से कम इतना तो कर सकते थे जितना कि इंगलैंड में वहां की सरकार ने इस बार

अपने बजट में किया। इतना ही नहीं, हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हमारा जो पूरा टैक्स का ढांचा है, वह बदला जाए। हमारी जो पूरी टैक्स की व्यवस्था है वह अमीर पक्षी है, और अमीर पक्षी इसलिये है कि उसका भार श्रम से जो आमदनी होती है उस पर ज्यादा भार पड़ता है और सम्पत्ति से जो आमदनी होती है उस पर कम। इसी आधार पर हमारी पूरी टैक्स व्यवस्था है। सम्पत्ति से आमदनी पर कम टैक्स, श्रम से आमदनी पर अधिक टैक्स। हम समझते हैं कि टैक्स को जो बुनियादी व्यवस्था है, वह वित्त मंत्री के उद्घोषित सिद्धान्त के विपरीत है कि हम विकास चाहते हैं, सामाजिक न्याय चाहते हैं। सामाजिक न्याय चाहते हैं, विकास चाहते हैं तो परिश्रम से जो आमदनी होती है उसको प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन यहां तो हमारी व्यवस्था ऐसी है कि परिश्रम से जो आमदनी होती है उस पर और भी अधिक टैक्स और सम्पत्ति से जो आमदनी होती है उस पर अपेक्षाकृत कम टैक्स और अभी जो रियायत मिली है, ऐसे ही लोगों को मिली है। तो यह छह हजार की जो हम रियायत की मांग करते हैं, इसलिये भी करते हैं कि उसके जरिये से जो श्रम की आमदनी पैदा करने वाले लोग हैं उनको कुछ राहत मिले। यदि परिश्रम करने वालों की बात करते हैं तो शारीरिक परिश्रम और दिमागी परिश्रम में भेद करना चाहिए।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: He had better suggest some other figure then Rs. 6,000 because that would appear as if he wants exemption for MPs only.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा: आप साढ़े छह हजार कर दीजिये, सात हजार कर दीजिये, इस बात पर हम झगड़ा नहीं करना चाहते। मैं प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि किस सिद्धान्त के आधार पर आप हमारी इस मांग को ठुकरा सकते हैं? कम से कम उन सिद्धान्तों की रोशनी में, उन सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर हमारी मांगों को आप हरगिज नहीं ठुकरा सकते हैं जिनका आप खुद प्रचार करते हैं और कर रहे हैं।

हमारे माननीय मित्र दांडेकर साहब ने अपनी बौखलाहट प्रकट की, इस बात पर बौखलाहट प्रकट की कि मजदूर नीडबेस्ड मीनिमम की मांग कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने कहा कि वर्क-बेस्ड वेज होना चाहिए, कुछ इस तरह की बात कही। उनकी बौखलाहट से हमको परेशानी नहीं होती है क्योंकि जिस वर्ग का वह प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और जिस वर्ग का हम करते हैं वह परस्पर विरोधी बात है। लेकिन हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि पिछले 20 सालों के भीतर हमारे देश में जो धन और सम्पत्ति की पैदावार हुई उसमें मजदूरों ने क्या हिस्सा बंटाया और मजदूरों को क्या मिला? ये लोग रो रहे हैं। ऐक्सप्रोप्रिएटरी प्रपोजल्स हैं, और पता नहीं क्या क्या शब्द इस्तेमाल किये: 93.5 फीसदी तक टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है कुछ बचेगा नहीं और कुछ बचेगा भी तो लगेगा नहीं और लगेगा तो विकास नहीं होगा इत्यादि। लेकिन उन्हीं के संगठन 'फिकी' के जनरल सेक्रेटरी, बंसल साहब हैं, उन्होंने फरमाया कि पांच साला योजना में पिछले 20 वर्षों के भीतर इन पूंजीपतियों ने अपनी पूंजी में छह गुना वृद्धि की है। कहां से वृद्धि हुई? कहते हैं कि साहब 93 फीसदी, 94 फीसदी, 95 फीसदी आमदनी हमारी ले ली जाती है। तो आपने पूंजी में पिछले बीस सालों में जो 6 गुनी बढ़ती की क्या वह पूंजी लक्ष्मीनारायण मन्दिर से आ गई थी?

एक माननीय सदस्य: ब्लैक से।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा: यह ब्लैक की बात नहीं है। ब्लैक पर तो मैं बाद में आऊंगा। यह मजदूरों की मेहनत और उनकी पैदावार से

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

आई है। अफसोस की बात तो यह है कि इसी बीच में मजदूरों की जो वास्तविक मजदूरी है उसमें कटौती हो गई। 1960 और 1968 के बीच में—इसके पहले के आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं—क्योंकि आपको आंकड़ों के हिसाब किताब बतलाये जाते हैं, सिर्फ इन छः सालों में मजदूरों की वास्तविक मजदूरी में 5 फीसदी की कटौती हो गई। हमारी मजदूरी तो घटती गई और श्री दांडेकर की पूंजी बढ़ती गई। उसमें छःगुनी बढ़ती हुई।

फिर हिन्दुस्तान ही उन लोगों के लिये काफी नहीं है। वह दूसरे-दूसरे देशों में भी जा रहे हैं। उन लोगों ने दूसरे-दूसरे देशों में 84 कोलैबोरेशन ऐग्रीमेंट किये हैं। आखिर कहां से यह पूंजी आई? किसने यह पूंजी पैदा की, किसने यह मुनाफा पैदा किया? हम मजदूरों ने। हम मजदूरों ने उसको पैदा ही नहीं किया, उसमें वाजिब हिस्सा ही आपको नहीं दिया, बल्कि जो मजदूरी मिलती थी उसमें भी कटौती हो गई कीमत के हिसाब से।

हम वित्त मंत्री से कहते हैं कि हमको कम से कम इंटेरिम रिलीफ तो दे दीजिये। उनको पूंजी तो आपने छः गुनी बढ़ा दी है, हमारी मजदूरी तो घट गई। कम से कम इंटेरिम रिलीफ तो दीजिये। इसके जवाब में कहा जाता है कि हमने पे कमीशन को भेज दिया है, वह देगा। हमारा न्याय तो पे कमीशन करेगा, वह अदालत में चला गया और दांडेकर साहब की पूंजी छः गुनी बढ़ गई।

वित्त मंत्री सामाजिक न्याय की बात करती हैं। हमारे बड़े-बड़े अफसरों का क्या हाल है? आपने देखा कि तमाम स्टेट्स के चीफ सेक्रेट्रीज की तनख्वाह 500 रु० फी महीना बढ़ा दी। चीफ सेक्रेट्री की तन्ख्वाह तो 500 बढ़ा दी जाये और हम जो 100 रु०, 200 रु०, 300 और 400 रु० तन्ख्वाह पाते हैं, और मंहगाई की वजह से हमारी तन्ख्वाह में कटौती भी हो गई है, अगर इंटेरिम रिलीफ की बात करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि पे कमिशन विचार करेगा। यहां पर सिर्फ चीफ सेक्रेट्री का ही सवाल नहीं है। आज आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० की बात बहुत चल रही है, मुझे थोड़ा बहुत उसके बारे में भी कहना है। हमने सुना कि आई० ए० एस० अफसरों की तन्ख्वाह 1,800 रु० से बढ़ा कर 2200 रु० कर दी गई है। आई० ए० एस० अफसरों की तन्ख्वाह में 1800 रु० से 2200 रु० तक की बढ़ोतरी, चीफ सेक्रेट्री की तन्ख्वाह में 500 रु० महीने की बढ़ोतरी, पूंजीपतियों की पूंजी को भी 20 साल में 6 गुना बढ़ा दिया, लेकिन हम मजदूरों की वाजिब मजदूरी में कटौती। और जब हम इंटेरिम रिलीफ की बात करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि पे कमिशन विचार करेगा। आज आपके द्वारा मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो सिद्धान्त रक्खे हैं, उनकी रोशनी में इसको आप कैसे चलाना चाहते हैं? क्या इस सिद्धान्त की रोशनी में आपके लिये आवश्यक नहीं है कि हमारी मांगों को मानें? शायद आप नहीं मानेंगी क्योंकि हम एक नई हवा देख रहे हैं। इसके बारे में मैं बाद में कहूंगा।

मैं अपने देश के टैक्स सिस्टम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश का टैक्स सिस्टम कितना प्रतिक्रियावादी है इसके दो नमूने हैं। 550 करोड़ रु० टैक्स का बकाया है, जैसा श्री सेठी ने एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा है। जिस टैक्स सिस्टम में साढ़े पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये बकाया हो और वे भी अधिकतर इजारेदारों और माननीय दांडेकर साहब की क्लास की ओर हों तो क्या उस टैक्स सिस्टम में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। भारत सरकार ने कभी किसी समय यहां की टैक्स व्यवस्था का अध्ययन करने के

लिये निकोलास कालडोर को बुलाया था। उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट दी थी। मेरे ख्याल में यह 1955 की बात है। उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि इस देश में दो सौ से लेकर तीन सौ करोड़ की प्रति वर्ष कर वंचना होती है। आज तक पता नहीं कितने सौ करोड़ रुपये की कर वंचना हो चुकी है। यह कर वंचना कौन करता है? नैतिकता की बात करने वाले माननीय दांडेकर और उनका वर्ग करता है। इस व्यवस्था के जरिये क्या आप विकास देश का कर सकेंगे और सामाजिक न्याय की स्थिति ला सकेंगे? अगर नहीं तो क्या कर व्यवस्था में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और अगर है तो क्यों नहीं आप इसको करते हैं?

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आई० सी० एस० वाले इसको नहीं करेंगे। मैं बिलकुल उनसे सहमत हूं। आई० सी० एस० ही नहीं बल्कि पूरा जो हमारा प्रशासनिक ढांचा है वह ढांचा ऐसा है जिसके बल पर हम प्रगतिशील नीतियों को इस देश में नहीं चला सकते हैं। जब तक यह ढांचा है तब तक आप कोई अच्छा काम भी करेंगे तो भी उसका अच्छा फल जनता तक नहीं पहुंचेगा। जो उद्देश्य आपने घोषित किया है उसको यदि आप पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो उसका एक बहुत बड़ा तकाजा है और हम तो कहेंगे कि एक बहुत बड़ी शर्त है कि न केवल कर व्यवस्था में बल्कि पूरे प्रशासनिक ढांचे में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन किया जाए।

अफसोस की बात है एक माननीय सदस्य ने आई० सी० एस० के लोगों के विशेषाधिकार समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी एक विधेयक यहां पेश किया था लेकिन वह इस सदन में पास नहीं हो सका। यदि यह सदन उसको पास नहीं कर सका तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस देश की जनतांत्रिक जनता क्या करे? इस देश की जनतांत्रिक जनता के लिए यह सदन आई०सी०एस० के साम्राज्यवादी अवशेषों को भी खत्म नहीं कर सका है जो उनको विशेषाधिकारों के रूप में मिले हुए हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में जो हम परिवर्तन की बात करते हैं, सामाजिक न्याय की बात करते हैं, वह तो हवा में ही रह जाएगी। हम जनता की अभिलाषाओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे। लेकिन किसी भी देश की जनता बैठी नहीं रहेगी। वह तो मार्च करेगी। अफसोस एक ही होगा कि जो प्रयोग हम कर रहे हैं इस संसद के द्वारा और जिसमें हम सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तन करके एक ऐसा समाज बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें सामाजिक न्याय हो, देश सुखो और समृद्ध हो, वह वहां न हो सकेगा। इस वास्ते छोटी सी बात दांव पर नहीं लगी है। बहुत बड़ी बात दांव पर लगी हुई है।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं वित्त मंत्री की जो फिलौसोफी है उसकी सबसे बड़ी आलोचना करना चाहता हूं। जहां एक ओर हमने उनके विकास और सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्य का समर्थन किया है, इस बात का भी समर्थन किया है कि इस देश में आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक परिवर्तन होना बहुत आवश्यक है, हमने उनकी इस बात का भी समर्थन किया है कि हमारा देश इतिहास की एक बहुत ही फैसलाकुन मंजिल से गुजर रहा है, वहां हम प्रधान मंत्री जी की इस बात के लिए भी आलोचना करना चाहते हैं जो उन्होंने पिछली बजट बहस का जवाब देते हुए कही थी कि बड़े बड़े इतिहास में बड़ी बड़ी दूरियां छोटे छोटे कदमों से तय की जाती है। यह जो उनकी फिलौसोफी है इससे उनका प्रोग्राम पूरा नहीं होगा। छोटे छोटे कदमों से बड़ी बड़ी दूरियां तय करने की जो फिलौसोफी है वह गोबर युग में तो सार्थक हो सकती थी, आणविक युग में सार्थक नहीं हो सकती है। आणविक युग में बड़ी बड़ी दूरियां तय करने के लिये बड़े बड़े कदम, मजबूत कदम, जोरदार कदम उठाने होंगे उन्हीं की

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

आवश्यकता है। यही उनकी फिलौसोफी होनी चाहिये। जब तक इस फिलौसोफी को अख्तयार नहीं किया जाता है, छोटे छोटे कदमों से बड़ी बड़ी दूरियां तय करने की फिलौसोफी आप अपनायें रखेंगे, तब तक हम जहां हैं, तहां ही रहेंगे। और हम जहां के तहां हैं। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इस देश में एक नई हवा चली थी, एक नई आशा और नया विश्वास जगा था। मगर कुछ ही महीनों के बाद वह आशा निराशा में बदल गई है, संशय का वातावरण चारों ओर फैल रहा है, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री ने छोटे छोटे कदमों से बड़ी दूरियों को तय करने की फिलौसोफी अख्तयार की है। हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ा देश है और उसको बहुत बड़ी दूरी तय करनी है। वह छोटे छोटे कदमों से नहीं हो सकेगा। उसके लिए बड़े कदम उठाने चाहिए और जब तक सरकार बड़े कदम नहीं उठायेगी, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

एक दिन हम यहां पर बहस कर रहे थे कि हमको एटम बम चाहिए। "बपम् देहि" "बमम् देहि" की पुकार मची हुई थी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जिस देश में तीन चार करोड़ आदमी बेकार हों, जो देश बाहर से खरीद कर, मांग कर, भीख मांग कर गल्ला खाये, जो देश हर काम में विदेशी सहायता और कर्ज पर निर्भर करे, वह देश जब एटम बम बनाने की बात करता है, तो मालूम होता है कि वह बचकानापन ही नहीं है, बल्कि राजनैतिक आतिशबाजी भी है। यह सही है कि हमारे लिए यह बहुत चिंता की बात है कि हमारा पड़ौसी चीन आज आणविक-शक्तिशाली देश बन गया है। लेकिन उस का जवाब राजनैतिक आतिशबाजी नहीं है। उसका जवाब यह है कि हम विचार करें कि चीन क्यों आणविक-शक्तिशाली देश बन गया है और हम क्यों नहीं बने हैं।

इसका कारण यह है कि चीन ने अपनी विशाल जनशक्ति को मुहैया किया। श्रम शक्ति सबसे बड़ी पूंजी है, जो चीन के पास है, और हमारे पास है। चीन ने श्रम शक्ति को मुहैया किया, आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त की, अपना आर्थिक विकास किया और उसके बल पर उस ने आणविक शक्ति का विकास किया। हमने भी आणविक शक्ति का विकास करना है। हमें भी एक दिन एटामिक पावर बनना है। लेकिन इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि हम बड़े पैमाने पर देश का आर्थिक विकास करें। उसके बिना आणविक बम की बात करना कछुए की पीठ पर बम रखने जैसी बात है। यदि माननीय सदस्य चीन से मुकाबला करने की बात करते हैं, सही मानों में करते हैं और सच्चाई से करना चाहते हैं, तो यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम देश के पिछड़ेपन को कैसे दूर करें।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक नौ-सूत्री कार्यक्रम पेश करना चाहता हूं। मेरे पास समय नहीं है कि मैं उस कार्यक्रम के सब मुद्दों के बारे में विस्तार से कहूं। हम ऐसा प्रोग्राम नहीं चाहते हैं, जो अमल में न आये। वह नौ-सूत्री कार्यक्रम यह है : (1) सरकार जमीन की हदबन्दी करके फाजिल जमीन का बंटवारा करे लेकिन वह हदबन्दी नहीं, जो सरकार ने कागज पर की हुई है; वह हदबन्दी तो जमींदारों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये की गई है। सही मानों में हदबन्दी हो। एक इकानोमिक होल्डिंग का तीन गुना छोड़ दिया जाये और फाजिल जमीन लेकर उसका बंटवारा कर दिया जाये भूमिहीनों में। इस प्रकार हम हिन्दुस्तान की विशाल जन-शक्ति को मुहैया करेंगे और उसके बल पर हम देश को आगे बढ़ायेंगे और ऊंचा बनायेंगे। फिर हमें एटम बम की आतिशबाजी छोड़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी।

श्री रा० डो० भण्डारे (बम्बई-मध्य) :

इस प्रकार की हदबन्दी का बेसिस क्या है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है, वर्ना मैं बताता कि अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के कमीशनों ने छान-बीन और अध्ययन करने के बाद यह सिफारिश की थी। यह कुमारप्पा कमीशन की सिफारिश है।

(2) शहरी सम्पत्ति की हदबन्दी की जाये। मैं इसका एक्सप्लेनेशन नहीं देना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है। (3) नैशनलाइजेशन आफ इम्पोर्ट एंड एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड। (4) नेशनलाइजेशन आफ फारेन आयल कम्पनीज। (5) नैशनलाइजेशन आफ रिमेनिंग फारेन एंड इंडियन बैंक्स और नैशनलाइजेशन आफ जनरल इनशोरेंस। (6) एबालिशन आफ प्रिवी पर्सिज। (7) एबालिशन आफ आई० सी० एस० प्रिविलेजिज। (8) रीआर्गनाइजेशन आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन। और (9) एक्सक्लूजन आफ प्रापर्टी राइट्स फ्राम दि कांस्टीट्यूशन, क्योंकि इसके बिना कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं किया जा सकता है।

आखिर में हम यही कहना चाहते हैं कि यदि हमने यह नहीं किया तो आज देश में हम जो चीज देख रहे हैं उससे हम घबराते हैं, हमें खतरा होता है और हमें जर्मनी के वीमर रिपब्लिक का भाग्य याद आता है जिसके बारे में एक अमेरिकन लेखक ई० ए० मौरर ने "जर्मनी पुटस दि क्लाक बैंक" में पृष्ठ 17-19 पर लिखा है। हमें लगता है कि इतिहास ने हमारे देश को भी वहीं पहुंचा दिया है जहां पर कि वीमर रिपब्लिक था। उसके बारे में उसने कहा है :

> "What can be said for democrats who subsidise experiences who attack the regime; who make the exiled emperor the richest man in deference to supposed property rights...."

अभी जो चीज हो रही है, इस सदन में भी हो रही है, वह यही है। प्रिन्सेज को हम सब्सिडाइज कर रहे हैं जिनको कि हमारे देश का समाजवाद विष की तरह है। हमारे देश में बादशाह नहीं है मगर आधुनिक बादशाह बहुत से हैं।

> "This remarkable republic paid generous pensions to thousands of ex-officers and civil servants who made no bones of their desire to overthrow it...."

आज भी हम वही कर रहे हैं। न सिर्फ अपने देश में बल्कि इंग्लैंड में बैठे हुए बहुत से अफसरों को हम पेंशन दे रहे हैं। तो इस हालत में हमको खतरा है कि यदि वह कदम जिनका हमने उल्लेख किया है, हम नहीं उठाते हैं तो हमारे देश में जो हम लोगों ने एक नया प्रयोग किया है, जनतांत्रिक तरीके से सामाजिक परिवर्तन का प्रयोग किया है वह यदि असफल हुआ तो उसके बाद क्या होगा हम कह नहीं सकते। लेकिन क्या इसको सिर्फ आप कर सकते हैं ? एक पार्टी का दिन गुजर गया। हिन्दुस्तान अपने विकास के एक नये युग में आया है जहां पर कि कोई एक पार्टी यह दावा करे कि हम देश में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं तो वह हवाई बात है। इसलिये इस तरह के परिवर्तन लाने के लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस कार्यक्रम को जो भी मानते हैं तमाम वामपक्षी लोग, तमाम जनतंत्र प्रेमी लोग, वह चाहे जहां हों, कांग्रेस में हों, कांग्रेस से बाहर हों, कम्युनिस्ट हों, सोशलिस्ट हों, सबों को इस कार्यक्रम को लाने के लिये न केवल संसद में, संसदीय दावपेंच में, बल्कि जनता के बीच में जाना चाहिये, जनता को गोलबन्द करना चाहिये, जन-आन्दोलन तैयार करना चाहिये। उस आन्दोलन की लहर से हम देश में राजनैतिक आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन करें, ऐसा परिवर्तन करें जिसका उद्देश्य प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है। इसी तरह से हम

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देश में परिवर्तन ला सकते हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong) : Mr. Chairman I rise to support the Finance Bill. I must congratulate the Prime Minister for bringing before this House and the country a realistic budget. I can well understand that the extreme right and the extreme left will not find this budget and the budget proposals acceptable. I call it realistic because the Prime Minister has taken the bold step of accelerating the process of establishing a socialist society in the country which this House itself has accepted and the country has accepted this goal in successive general elections. The only regret has been that this process had not got as much speed as it needed. We know, Sir, the people in the country have become restive and, therefore, it is quite proper that the Prime Minister, who is progressive, has taken this bold step to bring through the budget and through the Fourth Five Year Plan the acceleration of this process.

Along with the budget the Prime Minister has circulated the memorandum on 'Towards growth and social justice'. It is as it should be, but I would submit that a wrong impression has sought to be created in this House that growth means industrial growth whereas the growth of a nation means total national growth which includes industry and other sectors of national income.

I would submit that while some welcome steps have been taken to direct this growth on the proper lines in conformity with our goal, I think, the time has come when the Government should re-examine our industrial policy resolution which has become outdated and needs re-examination in order to reshape it to fit in with the needs of the time.

As far as social justice is concerned, it has been admitted, during the successive Plans and more particularly in the Draft Fourth Plan and also in this memorandum, that in this country we have about 80 per cent of the people in the rural sector who depend upon agriculture. Large number of people are adding to the number of educated unemployed. Therefore something more has to be done in order to find employment for these millions of people who are either under-employed or are unemployed.

In the programme for the Fourth Plan and also in the current year something has been done in order to serve the small farmers and to have rural works programme. But I would submit that although this is a very laudable start, it does not even touch the fringe of the problem. Therefore I would submit for the consideration of the Prime Minister and the Government whether, taking into consideration the restive state in the country all-throughout, particularly among the young people and the rural areas, a bolder programme should not be undertaken on a national scale. I should submit with all humility that these few pilot projects in certain districts, welcome though they are, will not succeed, I am afraid, in taking the people with us. We have said enough through our successive Plans, election manifestoes and so on. The Prime Minister herself has admitted that we must give something concrete to the people. With an eye on that she has nationalised the 14 commercial banks. That is just the beginning, as she has said. She has taken some concrete steps through this programme of social justice, the programme for small farmers and for the chronically drought-affected areas and so on.

My submission is that when the Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised and brought before Parliament, there is time to reconsider the various allocations in the Fourth Plan so that during the Fourth Plan period itself we can touch all the districts and bring some succour to the people who need it most, which is the objective of the whole policy of the Prime Minister.

I would also draw the attention of the Prime Minister and of the House to the fact that in the wake of the Chinese aggression in 1962 we took a pledge and advocated a twin policy of defence and development as long as the threat of aggression remained. We have discussed

the other day in this House the Defence Budget and in the annual report of the Defence Ministry it has been clearly stated that the threat is very much alive both from China and Pakistan. Therefore I would submit that the development programme, particularly of the industry, in our country must be so reoriented as to subserve only three purposes, namely, defence, development of agriculture and industries which are export-oriented. Excepting these three objectives of defence, agricultural development and export earning, other industries should not be given a priority. That is my submission.

Then, so far as north-eastern region and its defence is concerned, it is linked up with development. I should submit that the threat today is more imminent and vulnerable in the north-eastern region comprising north Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan, NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Assam.

We are grateful to the Prime Minister that on 5th December last year she announced in this House and in the other House a package programme for economic development of Assam. I take it that the steps for the implementation of those programmes have been taken up by the Government. Of course, the people are yet to know in what particular shape and form these programmes are being sought to be implemented.

I would submit that although it does not find a place in the Prime Minister's announcement of a package programme for development of Assam, it invariably needs the development of railways which is the only means of communication in that region. We have pleaded in this House and with the Ministry concerned that the broad-gauge railway line should be extended to Gauhati and to Tinsukia. I am raising this matter because it is linked up with defence and development of Assam. When we took up the matter with the Railways, they straightway rejected it by saying that the extension of the railway line will not be economical. From thier side, it may be quite correct. But so far as defence and development of the strategic region is concerned, it has to be treated as it was done previously in the matter of extension of railway lines mainly for defence needs. The defence needs are still very much alive. The extension of the broad-gauge upto Gauhati immediately and then upto Tinsukia is a must. I fail to understand how the paucity of funds of the railway budget should be taken as a plea to reject this very vital need. Even for the implementation of the various schemes under the package programmes announced by the Prime Minister for Assam, the extension of this line is a must and indispensable. Otherwise, this package programme simply cannot be implemented and, if at all, it will be very much delayed.

Before I conclude, may I again thank the Prime Minister on behalf of myself and also the people of Assam that we look forward for more and more wholesome programmes in that strategic region of our country comprising the entire backward region of hills and plains which has been in a very precarious condition since the Partition.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Some rigs have been dismantled by the O. N. G. C. This is the development of Assam.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : This is not the occasion for me to refer to details. I am simply saying that it conforms to the policy and programme enunciated by the Prime Minister and it is relevant in considering our plan, programme and budget.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Abraham. There are three names from your party. So, you will get 7 minutes. Kindly confine yourself to 7 minutes.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before coming to the taxation policy of the Government and the discriminatory treatment meted out towards Kerala, let me point out a few things. One is about the 19th September, 1968 strike of the Central Government servants. The issue before the strike was about the minimum need-based wage. Since the Government has referred

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that question to the Pay Commission, they have partially accepted the issue which they had raised in that strike. The Government have yet to prove their *bona fides* by withdrawing the victimisation steps taken against the employees like termination of services, transfer of employees, break in service, etc. Even now in Kerala there are 13 employees who are yet to be reinstated. Hundreds of cases are yet to be withdrawn.

Secondly, coming to the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands, the Government employees there have launched a struggle to get their longstanding demands to be achieved. Will the Government be pleased to look into this matter and see their grievances redressed?

The Congress Government have systematically resorted to the method of imposing indirect taxation upon the common people. The growing burden of indirect taxation is taking away a large part of the wage packet of the salaried class. This has been proved in a clearcut manner by a study of the incidence of indirect taxation by the Minister of Finance. The study published on 20.12.69 reveals that the proportion of indirect taxation in the total consumer expenditure rose from 5.7% in 1958-59 to 10.1% in 1963-64 which means that a person who was earning Rs. 100 a month had to pay Rs. 5.70 as indirect taxation in 1958-59, was compelled to pay Rs. 10.10 every month. In urban areas the burden is still more and the average burden of taxation comes to 16.6 % of the monthly income of a tax-payer.

It is more surprising that the consumer expenditure in Kerala was higher than only Orissa. In all other States the consumer expenditure is higher than Kerala. While in consumer expenditure Kerala ranks fourteenth amongst the 15 States studied by the Finance Ministry, with regard to the burden of indirect taxation, Kerala ranks third in the country. While the All India consumer expenditure was Rs. 26.48, in Kerala it was Rs. 23.67 per capita per month.

Though the study of the Finance Ministry does not take into account all the impact of indirect taxation, it still highlights the growing burden of indirect taxation on the poor people of this country. If the burden of indirect taxation after 1963-64 is taken into account, we can see that the burden has almost doubled during the last five years and Government is taking a bigger slice out of the bread of the common people of the country. This is the cruel logic of the path of development of capitalism in the country. While the richer sections are in a position to amass huge wealth by tax concessions and tax evasion, the poorer sections of our society are forced to become more and more pauper every year.

Coming to the burden of excise on essential commodities, we find that requirements of the common man have the most heavily taxed items. For instance, the match box essential for every man is bringing Rs. 28 crores to the tax revenue. while the income from taxation of motor cars is about the same. The cotton cloth which is also a poor man's commodity is bringing in Rs. 49 crores, soap is bringing in Rs. 18 crores, sugar Rs. 80 crores, tea Rs. 24 crores and Kerosene, Rs. 114 crores.

18 hrs.

If we take some luxury, items the burden is not substantial. Take the case of refrigerators and air-conditioners. They bring in only Rs. 7 crores, and the electrical domestic appliances bring in only Rs. 25 lakhs.

Therefore, Sir, the only solution to this is to bring down gradually the burden of excise on essential commodities and pass on the relief to the common man. The loss of the Government by this reduction can be recovered by increasing the burden of direct taxation on big business houses and big landlords. This is the only democratic policy that can be followed in the matter of taxation.

The Budget and the fiscal policies of the Government have callously neglected certain areas and certain regions. These are deliberately being kept backward by the British Imperialists and the Congress Government has been

pursuing the policy of discriminating between the State and States. Some States have been given step-motherly treatment in the matter of financial allocation, with the result that their economic growth has been retarded during the first three Plans. Kerala has been one of these States which received continuously neglected treatment with the result that, dispite its natural resources, Kerala has remained among the ranks of the most backward States in the country.

Kerala has not received any major public sector project with sizeable employment potential. The unemployment has grown up to the dangerous level—with full employment upto 10 lakhs, and partially employed, 20 lakhs for a population of 2 crores. The small scale industry in Kerala is in precarious condition and the Central Government has miserably failed to give any sizeable relief either to the industry or the workers.

The Government which has got Rs. 100 crores to pay as compensation to the princes is advancing difficulties when the weaker States approach them for additional funds.

Even after nationalisation of banks, the Government has done nothing to divert credits to backward States like Kerala. So, Kerala will be perpetually in backwardness if this policy of utter neglect is allowed to be continued in future.

Even the Fifth Finance Commission failed to do justice to Kerala. The *per capita* income of Kerala is Rs. 391/- while the All-India level is Rs. 423/- which may be about Rs. 506/- after 15 years.

The State Planning Board, in their study suggests that there must be a 15-year perspective and even to raise the *per capita* income of Kerala to the All-India level after 15 years, Kerala would require a total investment in the Fourth Plan period of Rs. 1188 crores, including Central sector investment of Rs. 500 crores and also subsequent amount after tbe Fourth Plan.

For the last three Plan periods Government was offering a Ship Building Yard at Cochin. I am glad to hear from the Minister of Shipping and Transport that it is going to materialise by June. But the real question is about the industrialisation and solving the unemployment problem. Will the Prime Minister be prepared to assure us categorically that sanction will be given for a steel Plant, for a Petrochemical Plant, for a Polyster Staple Fibre Plant, for an Automobile tyre manufacturing factory, a Scooter manufacturing factory and for a Billet Plant, for the promotion of engineering industries?

If the Government fails to accept the legitimate demand and aspirations of the people of Kerala, the much talk of unity and integrity of the nation will not be paid heed to and the people will rise as one man to throw out the yoke and the exploitation of the Delhi Padishah. Thank you.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Finance Bill.

I have listened very carefully to the speeches made by many of the hon. Members from the Opposition and with many point that they have raised I do not agree. I would like to say something about them. Let me first confine myself to the achievements that we have made during the course of the year and what requires to be done in order to stimulate our economy. I would like to make a few suggestions in this regard.

The hon. Prime Minister has formulated this year's budget proposals with certain objectives in view, that is to revive the economy, which has been in a state of stagnation during the last three or four years.

In order to stimulate saving, and in order to stimulate industrial growth, reasonable incentives were given, such as the exemption from tax on incomes upto Rs. 3,000 from interest on Bank deposits, dividends received from companies, or interest from Government securities. And in the amendment, more items are added.

Since then, the investment climate has improved and prices of equities of good companies or reasonably well-managed companies have

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appreciated by 10 to 15%. The momentum is catching up. I do not know how my hon. friend Shri Dandeker said that prices of equity shares were going down. Their index is going a little higher. I shall be happy if he had given some quotations. I feel that the objective of the Prime Minister to stimulate investment and growth is going to be fulfilled. The performance of the economy during the course of this year has shown progress on all fronts. Our exports have touched a new high of Rs. 1420 crores. Our imports have come down substantially to the tune of about Rs. 1,530 crores, narrowing the adverse trade balance to about Rs. 110 crores. This has resulted in the improvement of the foreign exchange reserves position also. There is only a marginal rise of 2.1% in the average level of prices for the 12 months of 1969. Our agricultural production is likely to touch 100 million tonnes, and industrial production has also increased by about 7.6%. These are all very encouraging achievements and I would like to compliment the Prime Minister for all the achievements. We have to see whether the momentum can be maintained or not in the current year or the next two to three years. For that every care should be taken. According to the present signs, it is a little doubtful whether it will be possible to maintain our exports and to confine ourselves to the level of imports which we have achieved last year.

Although our industrial production has increased by 7.6%, I say that this is due to better utilisation of the idle capacity or to some extent due to rise in prices and not by raising of new investments and setting up new Corporations. This has also been confirmed by the hon. Minister of Industry. If we take the growth of the industrial production of the last four years from 1966 to 1969, we will see that the growth was very slow. The average comes to about 3% as against the growth from 1961-65 which was about 9%. That means, the industrial production has increased by 50% or 1½ times whereas in the last four years, the industrial production has increased only by 10%. That is also due to better utilisation of capacities and rise in prices only. This factor can be confirmed by seeing the new capital issues by private limited companies. In 1969, it was Rs. 102 crores but in 1966 it was Rs. 339 crores. Further, in terms of investment in the first six months of 1969, the new capital issue was of the order of Rs. 22 crores as against Rs. 40 crores for the same period in 1968.

The momentum of establishment of new industries is very slow. This requires to be looked into and serious action taken.

This could also be corroborated by another fact. Now there are very few applications from entrepreneurs to our financial institutions. They have got idle money; but the applications are few. Previously the position was the reverse: there were a lot of applications and scarcity of money. The present position has resulted in the shortage of so many items, For example, at present there is shortage of iron and steel, aluminium, non-ferrous metals, fertilisers, chemicals, synthetics based on petroleum products, motor vehicles, tyres, tubes, tractors, paper and paper boards, wood pulp and many more. If this condition continues, I am afraid there will he shortage of many more items.

Along with this in four years our population has increased by 50 million. Due to the green revolution and increase in agricultural production, the demand from the rural areas is bound to increase and to meet it and the increased export needs it is very essential for new industries to be established as early as possible, whether if they be in the public or private sector. This should be done at a fast pace to catch up with the fall of the last four years. Unless our production increases at the growth rate of 15 per cent to meet all the challenges, it would be very difficult to keep pace. Therefore, more emphasis is required for the establishment of new industries at a faster rate.

I agree Government have taken some action. They are alerts, but still more is required. Recently Government have de-licensed investments of one crore of rupees. But this is for a period of six months only. I would say there are many items production of which cannot be taken up by just

an investment of a crore of rupees. Therefore, in the case of any industry requiring more than a crore of rupees investment, if the plant and machinery are available in the country and import of raw material is not requried, there should be no restriction and they should be allowed without licensing. There are many items which cannot be taken up with an investment of one crore of rupees. In the case of such items, the limit should be increased to four or five crores of rupees. In such cases, the only restriction should be that they do not require more foreign exchange for import of capital goods. I hope Government will consider this sympathetically.

Similarly there are so many projects in the private/public sectors like fertilisers, paper manufacture, newsprint, tractors etc. for which applications are pending for a long time. I hope Government would take immediate action so that these projects are put up for going into production as early as possible.

I am glad the Prime Minister announced the decision to establish three steel plants a few days back. I compliment her on this. I hope work on the steel plants will be taken up as early as possible.

There is a general feeling—I do not know how far it is correct—that the Industry Ministry is too rigid, there is delay and it takes a long time to take a final decision on any proposal before it. This is the general impression. If it is so, it should be changed and the bottlenecks should be cleared, with a view to encouraging persons to come forward with proposals of setting up new industries.

I am told that it takes two to three months to circulate to the other Ministries the minutes of the Licensing Committee meetings. I do not know how far it is correct. If it is correct, the efficiency should be increased so that the decisions taken are implemented quickly.

In a developing economy, the emphasis has to be on faster rate of production. That is very essential. Whoever comes forward to start industries, increase production, meet the demands of the country and make it self-sufficient should be encouraged. That should be the basis.

Sholapur is one of the industrial cities and because there is no air service to Sholapur, its development is being held up. In Poona which is only 120 miles away, industries are coming up. The policy of the Government should be to decentralise industries. This object will be achieved only if the small towns are connected by air services. We approached the Government and requested the Ministry to look into this matter but there has been no encouraging response. We are spending Rs. 10 crores on our airports to accommodate Jumbo jets, but we are not prepared to spend Rs. 5 lakhs for the development of a small town like Sholapur. This policy should be changed.

The textile industry has been passing through bad days. Actually three Ministries are connected with it, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Finance. Cotton production has not increased and the prices of cotton have gone up by 50 to 60 per cent in the last two or three years and industry is suffering. Therefore, I request that for the purposes of modernisation, the textile industry should be included in the priority industries.

Sir, the exemption limit for contribution towards provident fund and insurance premium is 30 per cent or Rs. 15,000, whichever is lower. This limit requires upward revision. Perhaps at the time of framing the proposals, it escaped attention. My suggestion is that it should be 30 per cent or Rs. 20,000 whichever is lower against the present rate. This will attract more savings.

Some years ago, the corporate taxation on private limited and public limited companies was the same, but later in respect of the private limited companies it was increased to 65 per cent and it is only 55 per cent for the public limited companies. There is no reason for this discrimination, and it should be removed.

The revenue audit was introduced a few years ago to check the calculations of assessments, but it is creating a lot of difficulties

[Shri S. R. Damani]

because they are now challenging the interpretation of the law by the I. T. Os., Commissioners and even the Members of the Board. In interpretation even High Courts differ, and so they should confine themselves to their work.

श्री शिवचंद्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, यह वित्त विधेयक, 1970 कानून बन सकता है, इतिहास नहीं बन सकता है। इस संसद के जरिए से आज हम कानून बनाते हैं। समय का तकाजा है कि हम कानून ही नहीं बनाएं, बल्कि इतिहास बनाएं, समाज और मुल्क के इतिहास में परिवर्तन करें। लेकिन यह वित्त विधेयक जो है इसमें हम ऐसा कुछ करने नहीं जा रहे हैं। इसकी बुनियादी वजह यह है, जैसा कि बजट भाषण में भी मैंने यह कहा था कि यह दर्शन विहीन विधेयक है। बजट भाषण के पीछे कोई दर्शन नहीं है। जो कुछ है वह स्टेटिस्टिकल जिमनास्टिक, आंकड़ों की कसरत है। आंकड़ों का खिलवाड़ है। आंकड़ों की बात जब सामने आती है तो मुझे पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू की बात याद आ जाती है। पंडित जी जब आंकड़ेबाजों के बीच में बैठते थे और वह लोग जब आंकड़ों में रेट आफ ग्रोथ दिखाते थे कि इतनी तरक्की हो गई, इतना विकास हो गया तो उन तमाम बातों को सुन कर पंडित जी आखिर में कहा करते थे कि इन आंकड़ों का कोई मतलब नहीं होता जब तक देश में एक भी भूखा इन्सान है। वह लोग आंकड़ों के द्वारा सिद्ध करने की बहुत कोशिश करते थे लेकिन पंडित जी का एक यही फैसला होता था कि इन आंकड़ों का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है जब तक देश में एक भी भूखा इन्सान है। और आज देश में बेरोजगारी है, भूखा इन्सान है, यह हम सब जानते हैं। तो इस विधेयक में थोड़ा यहां घटा दिया, थोड़ा यहां बढ़ा दिया, थोड़ा यहां से निकाल दिया, थोड़ा वहां जोड़ दिया, इसकी भूलभुलैया के सिवाय और क्या है? यह जो भी आंकड़ों का खेल है उससे निकलता क्या है? थोड़ी देर के लिए मैंने पहले कहा कि स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स में सफाई होनी चाहिए जो सफाई नहीं है कि इस विधेयक के जरिये क्या होने जा रहा है, कौन से तथाकथित परिवर्तन होने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन वह उसमें है नहीं। अब हम थोड़ी देर के लिए फिर गौर करते हैं तो पाते हैं कि आम जनता को उससे राहत नहीं मिलने जा रही है। आम जनता को उम्मीद थी कि इससे उनको राहत मिलेगी। लेकिन इस विधेयक के जरिए उस पर बोझ ही आने को है और आने जा रहा है। उस दिन कुछ कंसेशन एलान किए। 1 करोड़ 80 लाख रुपये का कंसेशन दिया। अब यदि हम उन कंसेशंस में जाएंगे तो "हकीकत में" जो कंसेशन दिया जा रहा है वह उन लोगों को दिया जा रहा है जिनकी हालत अच्छी है यानी चाय मालिक हैं या दूसरे रूप में वेल्थ टैक्स वाले हैं, उन्हें कंसेशन मिलने जा रहा है। यदि हम चाय लें, चीनी लें, तो आम जनता को राहत मिलने वाली नहीं है। यह बात मैं कहूंगा तो यह होगा कि विरोधी दल के हैं इसलिये कहते हैं। लेकिन अखबार है इन्हीं का, उसका नाम है नेशनल हेराल्ड। उसके सम्पादक हिन्दुस्तान के एक आला सम्पादकों में से हैं और कहा जाता है कि शायद सरकार की तरफ उनकी हमदर्दी है। वह अपने 3 मई के सम्पादकीय में लिखते हैं, दो ही इंस्टेंसेज में दे रहा हूं, जो चाय के मुताल्लिक तथाकथित कंसेशन दिया गया है उससे क्या होने को है, उसके बारे में वह लिखते हैं :

"The concessions now announced would be helpful to the small and waek gardens producing tea of inferior quality, particularly in the Nilgiris, Assam and Darjeeling. Nearly half of the Rs. 2 crores is expected to go to

these small producers. Whether any of the relief will reach the consumer is doubtful."

चाय की जो रियायत घोषित की है, उसका फायदा छोटे प्रोडयूसर को होने वाला है, लेकिन जो कन्जयूमर है, जो गरीब चाय पीनेवाला है, उसको इससे फायदा होगा, मुझे इसमें सन्देह है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्माल-टी-प्रोडयूसर कौन है, उसके स्माल-नेस का क्या नक्शा है? कितने स्माल-टी-प्रोडयूसर्ज हैं? सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ा प्रौफिटीयरिंग बिजनेस है। सबसे छोटा प्रोडयूसर भी बहुत बड़ा प्रोफीटीयर है, छोटे प्लांटेशन में भी बहुत बड़ी मुनाफाखोरी है, इसलिये जिस कन्सेशन का एलान किया गया है, उसका लाभ इन प्लांटेशन वालों को ही मिलेगा, यह कन्सेशन इन प्लांटेशनों की मदद के लिये हैं...

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Sir, I think this is a very uncharitable remark. The small producers are very small.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा: प्रधान मंत्री जी इसका जवाब देंगी, आप क्यों चिन्ता करते हैं।

दूसरी बात वेल्थ टैक्स के कन्सेशन के बारे में कही गई है, अबंन एरिया या जो लोग बाहर रहते हैं, उन पर लागू नहीं होगा, इसके बारे में सम्पादकीय लिखता है—

> "but wealth tax concession goes to the people whose claim to relief will be widely questioned. The original Finance Bill proposed that the farm houses whose value is above Rs. 1 lakh would be subject to wealth tax. The Prime Minister points out that farm houses may be situated in the midst of extensive agricultural holdings and may exceed Rs. 1 lakhs in value. Persons owning these may also own a residential house but they may maintain farm houses and direct agricultural operations from them. It is, therefore, proposed to exempt these farm houses, whatever their value, from wealth tax liability. One who owns a farm house worth over Rs. 1 lakh in addition to other houses and extensive agricultural holdings is obviously a wealthy man and should not be allowed to escape the social obligations of wealth."

यह कन्सेशन किसको मिलेगा, जिस आदमी के पास 1 लाख से ज्यादा की सम्पत्ति है, वह तो दौलतमन्द की कैटेगरी में आ जाता है, इस लिये हकीकत में यह कन्सेशन सम्पत्ति वाले को दी जा रही है। यह बात नेशनल हैरेल्ड का एडिटोरियल कहता है, जो विरोधी पार्टी का नहीं है। इसलिये इस प्रकार के कन्सेशन से आम जनता को राहत नहीं मिलेगी।

अब देखिये—जब हम वेल्थ टैक्स में जाते हैं तो क्या-क्या हकीकतें सामने आती हैं। हमारे दाण्डेकर साहब कहते हैं कि बहुत टैक्स लग रहा है, बहुत जुल्म हो रहा है, उन्होंने मर्डर्स टैक्स कहा है—यह गलत बात है। आप देखिये—जब प्रेजेन्ट रेट लागू होगा तो तीन लाख जिसको सम्पत्ति है, एक परसेन्ट के हिसाब से एक्जेम्पशन को छोड़कर उसे 2 हजार रुपया टैक्स का देना पड़ेगा। तीन लाख की सम्पत्ति वाले को यदि 2 हजार रुपया देना पड़े, तो आप अन्दाजा लगा लीजिये, उस पर कितना बोझा पड़ेगा, क्या वह साधारण गरीब आदमी है या धनी आदमी है? पांच लाख की सम्पत्ति वाला इस समय दो हजार देता है, जब नया रेट लागू होगा तो चार हजार देना पड़ेगा, अब यदि पांच लाख में से चार हजार घटा दें, तो बताइये वह गरीब है या धनी है? इसी तरह से 20 लाख वाला इस समय 32 हजार रुपये देता है, नया रेट लागू होने पर 49 हजार रुपया देगा, 50 लाख की सम्पत्ति वाला इस समय 1 लाख 7 हजार रुपया देता है, नये रेट पर 1 लाख 99 हजार रुपया देगा, इस तरह से 48 लाख रुपया फिर भी उसके पास बच जायगा। 48 लाख रुपया हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में, जहां कि 75 प्रतिशत लोगों की आमदनी 3 आने रोज है, यदि किसी के पास बच

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

जाय, तो क्या उस पर कोई बोझा पड़ा, कोई जुल्म हुआ ? सभापति महोदय, यह कन्सेशन तो सिर्फ आंकड़ों का खिलवाड़ है...

सभापति महोदय : अब सदन में आधा घन्टे की बहस ली जायगी। आप अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

18.29 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

STATUE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE NEAR RED FORT

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up half an hour discussion regarding the statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose near Red Fort. This half an hour discussion was originally fixed for the 29th April 1970. The discussion, however, was postponed and is being held now. The ballot of notice seeking permission to participate in the discussion, received under Rule 55, sub-rule (5), which was held on the 29th April 1970, the date originally fixed for the half an hour discussion, holds good for today also. Therefore, the Members who secured the first four positions in the ballot held on 29th April, 1970 will only participate in the discussion in addition to the mover.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Sir, this half-an-hour discussion arises out of the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1812 dated 6th March, 1970. The Question was :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to install the statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose near Red Fort ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the time by which it will be installed and the cost of the statue ; and

(d) the names of the personnel in the Committee which took the decision of installing the statue ?

The reply was :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d). Do not arise.

(c) No indication can be given as to the date by which the statue would be installed and the cost of the statue, as that would depend on the final selection of a suitable site and the organisation which would offer to put up the statue.

In the last few years several Questions have been put regarding erection of a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in front of the Red Fort. Last year on 14.3.69 there was a Question Starred No. 482 and I put a supplementary. I quote that supplementary. I asked :

"Netaji's supreme ambition was to unfurl the National Flag on the Red Fort. In view of the great sentiment prevailing throughout the country—in the minds of the Indian people today Red Fort and Netaji are linked together, may I get a straight answer from the hon. Minister as to when the decision would be taken that the statue of Netaji will be erected on the ramparts of the Red Fort ?"

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs replied :

"We have already indicated that we want to associate Netaji's statue with the Red Fort. Where exactly in the Red Fort it will be done is a matter for consideration and decision. That is under consideration.

Sir, we find from the records as early as 1965 a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development to install statues of our national leaders at various places in the country but since 1965 the matter has been hanging in between decision and indecision of this Government. Even in the last year when a pointed Question was asked the hon. Minister was pleased enough to inform this House that a Committee was constituted and the matter is

under consideration. After a year when the same Question was asked in another form we got the same reply as I quoted. I do not know how to extract the views of the Government. It has been criticised in this House that this Government is the prisoner of indecision. Even on this matter of installing the statues of great national leaders—here is the case of erecting the statue of Netaji Subhas Cnandra Bose in front of the Red Fort—the matter has been hanging fire for years together.

I would like to know from this Minister how long it would be taken more and how soon the Government will be in a position to come to a final conclusion as to the selection of a site for erecting a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in front of the Red Fort.

Sir, it is not necessary to go into the other details about the importance of erecting a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in front of Red Fort. It has been acclaimed by all and the whole country today feels that a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is to be installed and erected just on the ground rampart in front of the Red Fort.

Only the other day, on the 1st May, 1970, a resolution was passed at the national convention of the All India Azad Hind Sangh held at Meerut. I quote that resolution :

> "This convention of the All India Azad Hind Sangh......"

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : सभापति जी, वहां क्या हो रहा है ? मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Reference to documents is permissible.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : हमने समझा कि वक्ता के बीच में पर्दा खड़ा कर दिया ।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : I am looking at the site of the statue asked for.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I quote that resolution :

> "This convention of the All India Azad Hind Sangh reminds the people and the Government of India that the aim of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and his Indian National Army was to hoist the flag of independent India on the ramparts of the Red Fort. This convention, therefore, is of opinion that the only suitable place for a statue of Netaji in the uniform of the Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army is the ramparts of the Red Fort. This convention demands that a statue of Netaji be erected on the ramparts of the Red Fort."

I have been told that the Delhi territorial administration and also the New Delhi Municipal Corporation, both these institutions, have passed resolutions respectively that the Netaji statue should be erected and must be erected on the rampart infront of the Red Fort. Accordingly, I am told and informed, they are making progress to erect a statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. I am also told that the Azad Hind Fauj Association have been pursuing with the Government of India to give a clear and green signal to the final decision of the selection of site for the erection of a statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. They have also demanded that the only suitable place for the erection of Netaji's statue before the Red Fort is the ground known as rampart.

The whole country and this House knows it well that it would only be fitting, it would be a sort of a national honour, if the Government comes to this final decision either unilaterally or through the committee that this Ministry has formed.

It may be recalled that India's liberation movement and the freedom got a huge strength and courage only because Netaji took the leadership of the Indian liberation movement, Indian Independence League and subsequently formed the Indian National Army and also the Azad Hind Government. In 1946 on the 15th March when the then Prime Minister of England, Clement Attlee, moved the Bill for

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

India's Independence which was later on known as the Indian Independence Act, 1947 he had to say before the House of Commons that "the spread of strong nationalist feelings among the armed forces in India is one of the compelling circumstances for the transference of power. It is proved beyond doubt that had there been no such Indian National Army, had there been no Azad Hind Government founded under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, it would have been very difficult to conceive of, whether the transference of power would have come in this way as expressed in the views of the then Prime Minister of England.

What was the aim of Netaji ? I quote :—

> "Netaji while fighting for the cause of Liberation of the motherland did not think for a moment for particular region or province. He considered the road to Delhi is the road to freedom of the Indian subcontinent. When Netaji took over the leadership of Indian Independence movement and the Indian National Army on July 5, 1943, he addressed his comrade soldiers with the battle cry, "To Delhi, To Delhi." So in his famous order of the day "*Chalo* Delhi" or "on to Delhi" India is calling—India's metropolis Delhi is calling—388 millions of our countrymen are calling ; blood is calling blood. Get up, we have no time to lose. Take up your arms there ; in front of you is the road that our pioneers have built. We shall march along that road. We shall carve our way through the enemy's ranks—or, if God wills, we shall die a martyr's death. And in our last sleep we shall kiss the road that will bring our army to Delhi : The road to Delhi is the road to Freedom."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly try to conclude now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Kindly allow me a little more time. It is such a sentimenal issue. I would request you to kindly give me some more time.

Then, the I. N. A. could not certainly reach Delhi and storm the Red Fort. But as it is said, "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." The glorious military "unsuccess", if you like to call it so, released the forces that expedited the end of the British rule in India and Asia.

What did Mahatma Gandhi say ? In the context of Mahatma's tribute to Netaji as the builder of the Indian Army, there can be proper appreciation to our martial idealist and nationalist philosopher to erect his statute at the rampart of the Red Fort. Here, on 15th August, every year, soldiers' assemble to listen to the speech of our Prime Minister. They disperse after a full cry of "Jai Hind". This is what Mahatma Gandhi said—I quote :

> "Not a little of this credit for this change is due to Netaji Bose. I disapprove of his method, but he had rendered a signal service to India by giving to Indian soldiers a new vision and new ideal."

Sir, considering all these things, we find, even today, this Government has not come up with a definite proposal that here is the final selection, here is the place where Netaji's statue will be erected and here is the amount sanctioned for the erection of statue of Netaji.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Just a few minutes more.

Then, in reply to a question, they have said that the organisation which would offer to put up a statue has not come up to put a proposal before the Government. It seems as if the Government is reluctant to spend a reasonable amount of money for the erection of the statue of Netaji. But we find the Government has spent a lot of amount on the Samadhi of Gandhi. I would respectfully submit this is what the Government ought to have done. In the last 5 to 6 years, the Government has spent on the Samadhi of Gandhi a sum of Rs. 33,53,825 ; on the Samadhi of Jawahar lal Nehru, since 1964-65, they have spent Rs. 8,72,614 and on the Samadhi of Lal Bahadur Shastri, they have spent Rs. 1,35,285 since

1966-67. Then, in the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations, the Government have already spent 1 crore and 22 lakhs of rupees and on the Ghalib Centenary, the Government have spent Rs. 20 lakhs. Even this year, the Government have already spent not less than Rs. 1 lakh on the Lenin Celebrations.

In view of all this, should we not feel that the Government of India will come forward to show this national honour by erecting a statue of Netaji in front of the Red Fort ? It does not matter if it costs Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs. 15 lakhs or Rs. 20 lakhs. Instead how could Government come out with a proposal that no organisation has put forward a proposal to bear the cost of erection of the statue ? So far as I know, the Azad Hind Fauj Association has been saying to the Government that if necessary, they will bear the entire amount for the erection of a befitting statue of Netaji. Not only this Azad Hind Fauj Associtio but I am sure, all the Members of this House will agree to that and all the people of this country will agree to to this proposal that if the Government cannot find any amount for the erection of the statute of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, the greatest leader of this country in front of the Red Fort in order to show great national honour to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, the people of India will sacrifice this entire amount necessary for the purpose. Members of Parliament will sacrifice this amount. Even then, I would only request this Government to come out with a final statement and to come out with a final decision about the selection for the proposed erection of the statue and let the Government be clear on this point that the people of India will not accept any other site, any other place unless it is the rampart and beneath the flag-mast of the rampart in front of the Red Fort.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Sir, the statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose should be erected there. This Government has already bungled with regard to the erection of Mahatma Gandhi's statue and they have not so far erected his statue and the Gandhi Centenary year is gone. I do not know what they are doing. That should also be done immediately—Gandhiji's statue and Netaji's statue and Mr.Shah is supposed to be in the know of things and I do not know how this is happening. This is a sad picture of this Ministry over which he is presiding. Gandhiji's statue has been completely eliminated. Sir, they charge the Naxalites. But they are the biggest Naxalites. They have not erected Gandhiji's statue. Netaji Subhash Bose's statue also should be erected immediately.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Sir, I am second to none in the appreciation of Subhas Babu.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Say Netaji.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Of course Netaji. I have revered him. At least so far as I am concerned I am second to none and I believed in him and I hold him in high respect. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, there is no question about showing any consideration or respect so far as Netaji Subhas Babu is concerned. He is our most revered leader and he will go down in history as one of the saviours of this country. There is no doubt whatsoever.

There are two points which my friend, the leader of the Opposition, raised. He was also a party previously to this. But these are genuine questions.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I wanted that to be done.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The question is so far as Netaji Subhas Babu's statue is concerned, a tentative decision was taken regarding the site. A tentative decision was taken. I am sure, nobody will disagree that the decision deserves another look. I am not going to pronounce an opinion. Here is the place. This is the Red Fort. This is Vijay Ghat. This is Chandni Chowk. Where the Chandni Chowk ends, on one side there will be Lokamanya Tilak's statue and on the other side there will be Subhas Babu's statue.

When I took over, unluckily this subject was transferred to the Home Ministry. It is only a few days before that this has been retransferred to my Ministry. Therefore we have appointed a Committee—and I am trying to get their con-

[Shri K. K. Shah]

sent—consisting of Miss Padmaja Naidu, the Mayor of Delhi, Mr. A. P. Kanvinde, Mr. Dhanraj Bhagat, Mr. E. Alkazi, Dr. Romila Thapar and Miss Shona Ray. And, this Committee has been appointed not for the purpose of one statue but for all statues. (*Interruption*) The second question is more important. Except Mahatma Gandhi, all statues were sponsored by some organisations including Pandit Nehru and others. I do see the point made out that if some statue expenses are paid by Government, whether it will be good and where we can stop.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Don't try to compare Netaji with any other leader, except Gandhiji.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am not comparing.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Mahatmaji and Netaji should not be compared with any others. They were the most outstanding personalities of the world.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : When the Opposition leader is giving assurance what more assurance does this Government want from us ? This is the highest assurance we can give on Netaji. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am a greater believer in Netaji. Netaji was the greatest disciplinarian ; I have learnt discipline from him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, only one submission I want to make. The entire discussion was initiated to have a statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose outside the Red Fort. That is the discussion. We are not concerned with other statues. We want everybody's statues, but this particular discussion was initiated and I feel that the sentiments of the House should be expressed to that Committee. I do not know what is that wonderful Committee. They do not say whether Netaji's statue should be there or not. It is a shameful thing.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : When the Leader of the Opposition has given this assurance, what more does the Government want ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly afford the Minister an opportunity to place before you the Government's point of view.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Sometimes I feel like :

जब वक्त आया गुलिस्तां पर
तो खून हमने दिया ।

नेता जी के लिए इनको—बोलने का ज्यादा अधिकार है ? आप तो बोलना जानते हैं आप नेता जी के डिवोटी ही गए हैं । तब आप कहां डिवोटी थे ?

(*Interruptions*) Do you think you are a greater devotee of Netaji and others are not devotees ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN : In that way, no discussion will be possible. I request Mr. Banerjee to resume his seat. He has already had his say.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, he has quoted an Urdu verse. You know Urdu very well. About Netaji, I wish to say this : I was only a boy of 17 years when I met him in Bihar. He gave me in writing—'Liberty comes to those, who fight for it.' I am one of those ardent followers of Netaji, Sir. Let him not take advantage of his grey hair. I may be 50 ; he may be 70. That is not the thing, Sir. But he says :

जब वक्त आया गुलिस्तां पर
तो खून हमने दिया ।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I do not mean you, Shri Banerjee. We are all followers of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. (*Interruptions*). You will please sit down when I am on my legs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will the hon. Members kindly resume their seats ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as the question of erecting a statue for Netaji is concerned, I do not think there can be any doubt about it in the minds of anybody in this House. I have said that the site selected for the statue was in

front of the Red Fort at the end of Chandni Chowk. We thought that this would not be a proper place. And a little better place in front of Red Fort should be provided. Therefore, this Committee is going into the question. As the hon. Member pointed out all suggestions must be considered by Government. I do not know why this question about Mahatma Gandhi statue was raised. Of course I accept the views expressed by the hon. Members here. I am talking to the leader of the Opposition who is sitting behind the hon. Member, Shri Sheo Narain. Let the hon. Member not assume that he is the leader of the Opposition. Since Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is the leader of the Opposition I have to say like this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Please do not provoke the hon. Minister.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: The hon. Member should know his limitations just as I know my own limitations. When we are talking of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, we have great reverence for him. It is our misfortune that we lost him earlier and it is also our misfortune that we could not even have his ashes so that a *samadhi* could have been erected. These are misfortunes of this country and the misfortunes of this country cannot be utilised either for party purposes or for any other purpose. Netaji Subhas Babu belongs to the country, belongs to all parties. We have great reverence for him. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose represented the nerve of the country and nerve of the country is not a small thing. He will continue to represent the nerve of the country and those who believe in the nerve of the country will continue to respect him for generations to come.

And therefore, so far as the statue is concerned, I may assure my hon. friend that I will not take more time. I shall see that this is decided as expeditiously as possible and I shall certainly convey the sentiments expressed by our countrymen. I shall see this is decided quickly.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Sir, let my question be answered clearly. Am I to understand from the hon. Minister's answer that Government is going to erect the statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on the rampart of the Red Fort? Am I also to understand from the statement of the hon. Minister whether Government wants to bear the full cost of the statue? This is a simple question.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I have already said that the question will be decided as expeditiously as possible in the light of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members. The country has great reverence for Netaji.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय,

उठ जाग मेरे वीर हिन्द के सिपाही···

सभापति महोदय : आप सीधे क्वेश्चन करें।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आप मुझे क्वेश्चन करने तो दें। आखिर सुभाष का नाम याद आते ही हमें शेर याद आ जाता है, एक एक शेर जो आई० एन० ए० का सिपाही बोलता था।

19 hrs.

सीधा सवाल यह है लाल किले के मुताल्लिक मैं कहना चाहता हूं, और किसी जगह का मैं नहीं पूछ रहा हूं कि तिलक की स्टेच्यू यहां है या दूसरे लीडर्स की स्टेच्यू यहां है, सवाल सीधा सा यह है कि लाल किला एक चिह्न था, बर्मा के जंगलों से, साउथ ईस्ट एशिया से उन्होंने निशाना किया था लाल किले पर तिरंगा झंडा लहराने का वह एक बहुत बड़ा आइडियल था जो उन्होंने अचीव किया देश के नाम पर और यह उनकी आवाज ही नहीं, एक-एक इन्सान की, 55 करोड़ आदमियों की आवाज है। मैं बहुत मशकूर हूं, मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिस तरह से इस चीज को लिया उसके लिए। मैं केवल यही चाहूंगा कि क्या वह बता सकेंगे जैसा कि मूवर ने कहा है कि यह स्टेच्यू या मेमोरियल सिर्फ

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

लाल किले के सामने होगा और वह जो मैदान हैं उसका नाम भी नेता जी मैदान हो, जैसे कलकत्ते का मैदान है, इसी तरह से इस मैदान का नाम भी नेता जी मैदान हो और मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि इस किले का नाम भी नेता जी फोर्ट ऐसा कुछ हो लेकिन हो सकता है उसमें दूसरी बातें आ जायं। अब मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसमें कमेटी का सवाल नहीं आता है। अब तो सवाल यह है कि कितने अरसे में, साल भर में, 6 महीने में कितने अरसे में यह चीज हो जायगी ? 55 करोड़ आदमियों की यह कामना है कि नेता जी के नाम से यहां एक मेमोरियल होना चाहिए, शानदार मेमोरियल, ऐसा मेमोरियल घोड़े का जैसा राणा प्रताप का घोड़े पर उदयपुर में बना हुआ है जिससे प्रेरणा हो नेशन को और उसके साथ ही जो उनके साथ हजारों आदमी आई० एन० ए० का देश पर न्यौछावर हो गया उनका मेमोरियल हो जैसे इंडिया गेट में आप देखते हैं, ऐसा ही लाल किले के सामने हो। उन पचास हजार आदमियों का भी मेमोरियल वहां हो जो अपने सिपहसालार के साथ देश के लिए कुर्बान हो गए ताकि सुबह उठते ही लाखों आदमी उससे प्रेरणा लें।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह चाहूंगा, हमारी यह बात आप वहां तक पहुंचा दें कि नेता जी के नाम से जैसे यह मेमोरियल हो इसी तरह से इंडियन मिलिटरी एकेडेमी का नाम भी नेता जी एकेडेमी हो और जो यह परम वीर चक्र है, उसकी जगह नेता जी चक्र हो जो उनको दिया जाय जो बहादुरी का काम करें फौज में। जैसे विक्टोरिया क्रास दिया जाता था ऐसे ही जो हिन्दुस्तानी फौज में सबसे ज्यादा बहादुरी का काम करे उसको नेता जी चक्र दिया जाय। तो क्या यह बात आप डिफेंस मिनिस्टर तक पहुंचा देंगे कि इंडियन मिलिटरी एकेडेमी का नाम नेता जी एकेडेमी हो जहां से हमारे फौज के जवान अफसर निकलते हैं ? यह तीन चीजें मैं चाहता हूं जिसमें एक तो आपके मुहकमे से ताल्लुक रखती है बाकी दो आप सम्बन्धित मिनिस्टर तक पहुंचा दें।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The people of India consider Netaji as the greatest hero, the greatest revolutionary and the greatest military leader of modern India. His matchless patriotism, reckless valour, dauntless spirit of struggle, sacrifice and dedication excel the image of any mythological hero.

In this House through dozens of questions I have tried to draw the Defence Ministry's attention to the military contribution of Netaji, and ask whether Government would show any honour....

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Not reckless, but boundless.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do agree he is also a lover of Netaji. Sometimes it is boundless, sometimes reckless also. Anyway, I agree to his correction.

The Government of India still refuse to give recognition to the roll of honour of Netaji as the great military leader and genius of modern India. The fighting heritage of no other Indian leader can galvanise the Indian army to a spirit of boundless patriotic call as that of Netaji.

The Defence Minister, coming from the heroic land of Punjab, did not show the requisite martial spiril to give any recognition to Netaji's contribution to the Indian freedom movement and the genius of Netaji as one of the greatest military leaders of India. I have met many Japanese Generals of the time of the last war and they said that any country in the world will feel proud to have such a military genius like "Chander Bose". I visited Manila and when I met Dr. Laurel, who is called the Father of the Nation of Philippines, he told me, "Of all the great men I have ever met, Chander Bose was the greatest."

Dr. Laurel was known as one of the elder statesmen during the time of the league of Nations at Geneva.

Why did Netaji choose the Red Fort as the symbol of the Indian freedom movement when he raised the marching song of INA :

कदम कदम बढ़ाये जा, खुशी के गीत गाये जा,
यह जिन्दगी है कौम की, तू कौम पर लुटाये जा।
चलो दिल्ली पुकार के, कौमी निशां सम्भाल के,
लाल किले पै फहराये जा, फहराये जा—

It was because from this Red Fort that Bahadur Shah fought the First War of Independence in 1857. These were the words used by Vir Savarkar first and then used by Netaji in his book 'Indian Struggle'. It was for that reason that the Red Fort was the symbolic place for hoisting the first flag of Indian freedom.

I had written to Mr. Jaganatha Rao when he was the Minister of Housing and Supply and in his reply he agreed that there should be a statue of Netaji on the Red Fort, and he added :

> "If there is a firm offer to finance the installation of the statue of Netaji, a site near the Red Fort can be made available for the purpose."

There are two points involved in this reply. Firstly, the site must not be any where near the Red Fort. There is only one place. The people of India will not accept any other place except the ramparts in front of the flagstaff of the Red Fort. The Minister said that he had set up a committee. If that committee decides anything else, they will have to face the consequences. The people of India will not tolerate it.

Secondly, national image and contribution of Mahatmaji and Netaji are comparable to none, and, therefore, the Government must undertake the financial responsibility to have the statues of Mahatmaji and Netaji. If the Government do not do it, certainly the people of India will do it.

श्री के० के० शाह : हम कलेक्ट करेंगे...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not a question of collecting, it is a question of the Government's responsibility. We can collect in the name of Netaji a few lakhs of rupees to erect a statue, but that is not the question. The Government cannot refuse, deny its responsibility. The Azad Hind Fauz Association offered to the Government to undertake the financial responsibility to erect the statue of Netaji, but there should be a firm commitment as regards the site.

The hon. Minister has mentioned about bringing the ashes of Netaji to build a *samadhi* of Netaji. You know that a fresh enquiry is going to be held to unravel all the mysteries about Netaji. Therefore, we do not accept the ashes as his. Sir, God willing, Netaji will lead India again, and perhaps in the near future.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I will confine myself only to a preamble ; not a question, I can assure you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, Manibhai J. Patel is also entitled to be called. All right.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister just now said that the ashes of Netaji should be brought. May I remind him that in this very House, in a non-official resolution....

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I said if the ashes could have been brought.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :..the non-official resolution was initiated by Sardar Iqbal Singh when he was a private Member, and it was discussed. Even the late-lamented Pandit Nehru said at that time that it was a matter of controversy and as such that resolution was withdrawn. Now since another enquiry is going on (*Interruption*), let him not say that the ashes should have been or could have been brought here, because, after all, whose ashes are being brought ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It must not be a memorial statue. It is not a memorial statue ; a memorial statue has a different

[Shri Samar Guha]
meaning. Only when the death of a person is confirmed, only then, a memorial statue for him is put up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. You have had your say.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Don't provoke him further.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am not provoking him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question is,— whether the enquiry is going on or not, we are only concerned now with the putting up of a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in front of the Red Fort.

The second thing is this ; the putting up of a statue for Mahatma Gandhi just near the India Gate where still there is a vacancy has to be welcomed.

Thirdly, I request the hon. Minister, through you, that for the person who had the heart and the guts to throw a bomb in this House—Bhagat Singh—let us not forget him since he was also an emblem of *vidroh* in our country—should have a statue outside Parliament.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल (दमोह) : सभापति जी, मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर में कुछ प्रमुख बड़े लीडर हुए हैं जैसे महात्मा गांधी, लोकमान्य तिलक, पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू, सरदार बल्लभभाई पटेल, माननीय सुभाषचन्द्र बोस इत्यादि। सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने तो बहुत कमाल का काम किया। शासन की तरफ से कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि दिल्ली की राजधानी दिल्ली में तथा दूसरे प्रान्तों में सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के साथ साथ जो और पांच सात बड़े-बड़े लीडर हुए हैं उनकी भी स्टेच्यू स्थापित की जायें। इंगलैंड में मैडम टुशाड नाम की एक जगह है जहां पर कि इस प्रकार से इंगलैंड का पूरा इतिहास दिखाया गया है उसी तरह से यहां पर दिल्ली में भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रमुख लीडर जिनमें न सिर्फ राजनीतिज्ञ ही बल्कि धार्मिक, सामाजिक और सामरिक उनके स्टेच्यू की व्यवस्था की जाये। जिस प्रकार से इंगलैंड में मैडम टुशाड नामक जगह पर इतिहास दिखाया गया है उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था यहां भी की जानी चाहिए। सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी के लिए यह भी कहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में मुझे घूमने का मौका मिला है लेकिन मैंने वहां पर कहीं नहीं देखा, व्यक्तिगत तौर पर कुछ लोगों ने अपने शौक पर, चूंकि उन्होंने बहादुरी का काम किया था इसलिए उनका स्टेच्यू लगा रखा है लेकिन सभी जगह पर वह नहीं है। इसलिए मैं शासन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि प्रत्येक प्रान्त के अन्दर में इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आप अरबों रुपये का बजट बनाते हैं उसमें से 25 या 50 लाख रुपया खर्च कर देने से ही सारा काम हो जायेगा। उंगली मुंह में रखने से पेट नहीं भरता है, भोजन करने से ही पेट भरा जाता है। हजारों करोड़ का आप बजट बनाते हैं उसमें से कुछ लाख रुपया खर्च कर देने से यह काम हो जायेगा।...(**व्यवधान**)... मेरा कहना है कि प्रत्येक प्रान्त में सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की स्टेच्यू होनी चाहिए।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सभापति जी, राज्यों के अन्दर कई एक तरह के फोटो बनाये जा रहे हैं, जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब के अन्दर में कभी तो सुभाष जी की टोपी इधर लगा दी है, और कभी उधर लगा दी है, कभी उनकी बन्दूक इधर कर दी और कभी उधर कर दी। हर तरह की मूर्तियां और स्टेच्यू राज्यों में स्थापित कर रखी हैं। तो क्या सरकार कोई एक ऐसा स्टेच्यू बनाकर राज्यों को यह आदेश

देगी कि इसके अलावा अगर कोई दूसरे प्रकार की प्रतिमा बनायेगी तो उस पर जुर्म लागू होगा। तो क्या सरकार ऐसी योजना बनाकर राज्यों को भेजेगी ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: A question was raised by the Leader of the Opposition about statue of the Mahatma Gandhi. I want to clear the position. It will come up in a very short time.

So far as this question is concerned, I wish to assure the House and the country that I will strain every nerve to see that the statue of Subhas Chandra Bose is erected in such a way that the generations to come will draw inspiration from that.

19.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 5, 1970/Vaisakha 15, 1892 (Saka).

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